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IZVESTIYA CITES ISRAELYAN, OTHERS ON SDI, GENEVA

PM151344 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Kuznetsov report: "Preventing Weapons in Space"]

[Text] Geneva -- The reply of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the U.S. Union of Concerned Scientists has been disseminated as an official document of the disarmament conference.

At the recent plenary sessions representatives of the socialist and developing states, commenting on M.S. Gorbachev's statement, have stressed that the Soviet Union's pledge not not to be the first to deploy weapons in space and the appeal to the United States "not to take such a fatal step" is a concretization of the policy of the nonmilitarization of space.

In their speeches the Czechoslovak and Mongolian delegations stressed that the implementation of the Washington "star wars" programs will have the most catastrophic consequences for mankind. The launching into space of nuclear systems and the deployment on earth of armaments to destroy space installations will mean a qualitative new stage in the arms race and the militarization of space, which is opposed by 150 states within the UN framework.

"Averting an arms race in space," Soviet delegation head V.L. Israelyan said, "is now the central issue of contemporary international relations. The idea of 'star wars,' directed toward creating and deploying nuclear space systems, lies in guaranteeing the possibility of an unpunished nuclear strike, that is, achieving military superiority. The assertion that President Reagan's 'Strategic Defense Initiative' is ultimately aimed at curtailing the nuclear arms race is false since it accelerates the development of defensive and offensive arms and is capable of ensuring neither security nor disarmament since these are political problems which can and must be resolved in conditions of strengthening trust between states.

"Those who are counting on using the plans for the militarization of space as a means of pressuring the Soviet Union" V.L. Israelyan said, "are deluding themselves profoundly. These plans shatter the existing treaty system for limiting the arms race in space and on earth.

"Strategic stability and trust," V.L. Israelyan points out, "would undoubtedly be strengthened if the United States agreed with the USSR in a substantive manner its commitment to the treaty on limiting antimissile defense systems. The USSR strictly fulfilling its obligations, calls on the United States to reject the plans it is hatching for the militarization of space, which will inevitably lead to the breaking of a key link in the process of nuclear arms limitation.

"The Soviet Union," the USSR delegation head said in conclusion, "proceeds from the fact that space should serve peace and that the practical resolution of this task is possible if all the participants in the talks have the political will and a sincere desire to achieve this historic goal."

KARPOV REPORTS 'NO PROGRESS' IN GENEVA TALKS

AU161144 Paris AFP in English 1139 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Geneva, July 16 (AFP) -- Soviet chief negotiator Viktor Karpov today for the first time reported "no progress' at the arms control talks with the United States here, hours before they were adjourned for a summer recess.

In pessimistic remarks to journalists as he waited for the U.S. delegation at the Soviet Mission, he added: "This is not the fault of the Soviet party. I am not satisfied at all. The United States must change its position."

Mr. Karpov referred to a speech by Soviet party chief Mikhail Gorbachev at Dniepropetrovsk on June 26, hinting at a possible Soviet withdrawal from the talks. "There you will find the Soviet position," he said.

The latest Soviet-U.S. arms negotiations here, on issues including proposed U.S. "star wars" space-defense research, began on March 12, adjourned on April 23 and resumed on May 30. They now go into recess for about two months.

The atmosphere today eased a little after the U.S. delegation led by Max Kampelman arrived, and innocuous but friendly remarks were exchanged while the two delegations waited for photographs to be taken.

When Mr. Kampelman asked why the Russian word "Kosmos" (space) was inscribed on Soviet-made pencils, Soviet delegate Yuli Kvitsinskiy retorted: "It's doubtless because these pencils represent our only strike force."

Mr. Gorbachev said on June 26 Moscow could not allow the talks to again be used to hide military preparations in space, suggesting a possible Soviet withdrawal from Geneva. Moscow was determined to face any space threat.

STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE HITS SPACE MILITARIZATION

PM101601 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Sychev dispatch under the rubric "Topics of the Day": "Preventing the Militarization of Space"]

[Text] Stockholm -- A 3-day international conference devoted to problems of the extension of the arms race to space and its consequences for international security has ended in Saltsjobaden.

Most participants voiced unanimous opinions [as published] on many questions. The documents adopted by working groups emphasize the urgent need to strictly observe the Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Defense Systems signed by the United States and the USSR in 1972. The package of military and political reasons which prompted the conclusion of this treaty has remained unchanged since that time. An organic link exists between defensive and offensive arms. For this reason it is impossible to achieve a limitation and substantial reduction of nuclear arms and consequently strengthened stability and security on the planet without retaining the ABM Treaty and preventing the spread of the arms race to space.

The reply of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to an appeal by the U.S. public organization "Union of Concerned Scientists," which was submitted by the Soviet delegation, evoked great interest among the conference participants.

"The propositions contained in the reply accord with the thoughts of U.S. scientists," Professor S. Drell of the Stanford Research Institute said. "It is extremely important to preserve the existing ABM Treaty. Proceeding from this treaty it is possible to achieve strengthened security and eliminate the risk of war."

"The Pentagon's plans are extremely dangerous. The 'defense initiative' -- no matter how it is presented in Washington -- is a means of aggression rather than defense. The only way toward stability in the international situation and toward strengthened security is the quantitative and qualitative reduction and elimination of the first strike potential," Academician Ye. P. Velikhov, chairman of the "Soviet Scientists in Defense of Peace and Against the Nuclear Threat" committee and vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said.

The conference has shown the great concern of the public of different countries at the prospect of the spread of arms into space. The U.S. Administration's stance is evoking increasingly sharp and convincing criticism even on the part of its allies and of Americans themselves who view the problem of war and peace soberly.

STURUA INSISTS SDI PLANS SHOW AGGRESSIVE POLICY

PM111343 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Melor Sturua "Rejoinder": "Evidence at First Hand"]

[Text] It is daily becoming increasingly clear how dangerous for mankind the results of extending the arms race to space and turning space into an arena of military rivalry would be. This circumstance was stressed again very clearly in M.S. Gorbachev's reply to the appeal by the "Union of Concerned Scientists" -- a U.S. public organization uniting several hundred prominent scientists who are members of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences.

The creation, testing, and deployment of offensive space systems envisaged by the U.S. "star wars" project would undoubtedly be a fatal step which would inevitably increase the threat of nuclear war and provide a stimulus for an uncontrolled arms race in all directions. The fact that the program for the militarization of space has been dubbed the "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) by its proponents can delude nobody. It is essentially a question of not a defensive but an offensive and, what is more, an aggressive initiative.

I will not repeat the numerous convincing arguments that attest to the aggressive nature of SDI. I will limit myself just to one, which for some reason has escaped public attention. But first some preliminary observations. As is known, painting the allegedly humane nature of SDI in every way, official U.S. propaganda asserts that its implementation replaces the "cynical" concept of nuclear deterrence with the "noble" concept of an impregnable shield. And there is more to come. It seems that this "impregnability" will make nuclear weapons useless, will provide a stimulus for them to "wither away," and will lead ultimately to universal disarmament.

The critics of such a scheme reasonably object that the achievement of an absolutely impregnable space shield is a chimera and is something from the sphere of fantasy rather than scientific and technical reality. At the first stage -- the traveling salesmen of "star wars" reluctantly agree -- we will reach this goal, they say, in about 20-30 years -- 50 years at the outside. And in the meantime, the skeptics ask? In the meantime, the official doctrine goes, a mixture of "nuclear deterrence" and SDI will operate, and the former will increasingly "wither away," making way for the latter.

Is this how it will really be? Of course not. Such a hybrid will lead not to the withering away but to the further fueling of the nuclear arms race. As one very well informed person said, "if you combine them (defensive systems -- M.S.) with offensive systems, they can be regarded as promoting an aggressive policy."

This conclusion is 100-percent correct, and it is completely confirmed by the practice and example of the United States. While starting to implement the "star wars" program, Washington is at the same time forcing the creation, production, and deployment of first-strike offensive weapons. These include the new MX ICBM, Midgetman, Pershing II, long-range GLCM, B-1B strategic bombers, Stealth aircraft, and Trident II SLBM's. Incidentally, the U.S. House of Representatives has allocated more than one-half billion dollars for the production of the latest submarine-launched D-5 missiles for that class of submarine. According to Pentagon plans, it is proposed to bring into operation a total of 24 Trident-class submarines, each of which will carry 24 missiles.

I note parenthetically that the United States already has 36 nuclear submarines, each with a greater firepower than that used by mankind throughout its previous existence. Finally, we must not disregard such barbarous weapons as chemical and bacteriological weapons. Their production is also being forced on by the Pentagon while "waiting for" the creation of an impregnable space shield.

Indeed, the author of the aforementioned quotation is absolutely right. The combination of the deployment of defensive systems, which moreover lead to violation of the ABM treaty which is a key element of the whole process of limiting nuclear arms, with the buildup of offensive first-strike systems can only be regarded as the implementation of an aggressive policy. It remains only to add that the author of this quotation is President Reagan. We took it from his famous speech of 23 March 1983. Yes, indeed, the same speech in which he publicly expounded the "star wars" program for the first time!

CDE DELEGATION HEAD ON U.S. 'NEGATIVE STANCE'

LD152114 Moscow TASS in English 2053 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 15 TASS -- During the work of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe it became possible not only to come to know better the stance of the sides and the ways for making progress but also to see the difficulties that hold back such progress, said ambassador at large Oleg Grinevskiy, the head of the Soviet delegation at the Stockholm conference.

Speaking on Soviet television tonight, he said that despite stubborn opposition on the part of the United States, the proposal of the socialist countries on the non-use of military force was firmly established in the fabric of the talks. Many neutral and nonaligned countries now support the proposal of Cyprus for adopting a solemn declaration in Stockholm prohibiting the use of force in any of its forms. France, Italy, Spain, Greece and other Western European countries also stand for making the principle of non-use of force more efficient.

Of course, far from all NATO countries are prepared for practical talks. Although the United States kept making promises all through the year, it failed to give a more or less comprehensible answer concerning its stance on that major international problem, said the head of the Soviet delegation at the Stockholm conference.

The proposal submitted by the socialist countries on the notification of major exercises of ground, air and naval forces, major movements and redeployments of troops gave a new direction to the discussion of military issues. Against the background of these large-scale initiatives, NATO proposals on notifying only of the exercises conducted by ground forces and on making available intelligence data on the deployment and structure of forces of the European states look like an overt attempt at winning unilateral military advantages for the U.S., for the main strike forces of the United States remain outside the framework of such data.

As before, one of the important and timely questions on the agenda of the Stockholm conference, Oleg Grinevskiy went on to say, is the question raised by the socialist countries concerning the limitation of the scale of military exercises which, if we look at the latest NATO exercises, assume such a scope that it is difficult to tell them from preparations for the deployment for the beginning of actual combat operations. Nonaligned countries favor such limitations. And again, the matter turns on the negative stance of the United States.

The solution of this and some other questions could bring Europe back to the road of detente. As the debates at the Stockholm conference showed, a mutually acceptable solution of these issues can be found. But for this purpose it is important that the United States take a constructive stand and at long last embark on practical talks, as proposed by the socialist countries and the nonaligned countries, Oleg Grinevskiy said in conclusion.

MOSCOW TV SAYS WEST 'MARKING TIME' AT MBFR TALKS

LD160040 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1915 GMT 15 Jul 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] As you know, the latest round of the talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe, the 36th, has ended recently in the Hofburg Palace in Vienna. These are both very important and very difficult talks. They are important because their participants -- delegations from the Warsaw pact countries and NATO -- are supposed to elaborate specific measures for the reduction of the level of military confrontation in Central Europe, which means for reducing tension and strengthening mutual trust, peace and security on the continent. They are difficult because, as practice shows, the representatives of NATO, headed by the United States, are not playing fairly in Vienna, but are playing a hopeless game, trying to outwit the other side in any way they can and secure for themselves unilateral military advantages at the expense of the security interests of the socialist states. In this lies the fundamental reason for the fact that the talks have been marking time without any kind of apparent progress at them for about 13 years.

It is difficult now even just to enumerate all the proposals that Soviet Union and its allies have made in Vienna through those years. In February of this year the socialist countries made a new, important and constructive initiative. They proposed that an agreement be reached immediately -- more precisely in the course of a year -- on reducing the ground forces stationed in Central Europe: of the USSR by 20,000 and of the U.S. by 13,000 people. Once these reductions are complete the countries in the Warsaw Pact and the North Atlantic bloc would be obliged not to increase -- in other words, to freeze -- the level of their armed forces and armaments in this region.

The idea of this proposal is primarily to take just a first step, albeit a partial, but constructive step towards reduction, and finally to get the talks out of deadlock. We rightly expected that these compromise proposals, which were initially approved even by the U.S. State Department, would be accepted by the West. Even in February Washington officially announced that the Soviet proposals would be carefully studied. But now 6 months have already passed, and the studying is still continuing. The results of the last round of talks, as Comrade Mikhaylov, the leader of the USSR delegation said, could be called neither satisfactory nor encouraging.

It seems as if history is repeating itself. The West is continuing to obstruct the talks, and this is understandable. He who is pushing ahead the arms race, developing plans for the strengthening, improving and modernizing of nuclear and conventional armaments and NATO armed forces right up to the year 2000 can hardly be interested in the success of the Vienna talks. But the talks in the Austrian capital will continue. One must always fight for peace and disarmament, however difficult and at times exhausting this struggle might be. Of course, the Soviet Union and its allies will never concede their security. Never will anyone succeed in putting us in an unfavorable situation that infringes our rights. Such attempts are simply unrealistic. This means that in Vienna, just as at other talks on the limitation and reduction of weapons, a path to those agreements which serve equally the interests of the security of all must be sought -- it is precisely this that we seek.

SUPREME SOVIET GREETS WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

LD141331 Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 14 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has sent a message of greetings to the participants in the world conference to review and evaluate the achievements of the United Nations Women's Decade.

"It is significant", the message says, "that the conference is held in the United Nations year. Marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of this authoritative international organization, we again turn to the peoples' victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism in the Second World War. The great victory in the most sanguinary war in the entire world history inspired mankind with a bright hope for a happy and peaceful future. It was in the name of such a future that the United Nations Organization was established. In the U.N. Charter the peoples expressed their determination to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and to promote economic and social progress".

"The motto of the United Nations Women's Decade -- Equality, development, and peace -- embodies the basic and closely interconnected tasks facing mankind. The Soviet Union actively supported the holding of the decade for women and made its contribution to the realisation of the decade's lofty goals.

"The achievement of genuine equality of women is one of the principal gains of the socialist system. The society of developed socialism guarantees the woman the necessary conditions for harmoniously combining motherhood with her professional activities and participation in political life. The Soviet Union's experience shows that full emancipation of the woman, her equality and active participation in society's life are an indispensable prerequisite for economic and social development".

"It is possible to point out with satisfaction that the decade promoted the growth of women's political self-consciousness, the enhancement of their role in the life of their countries and in international affairs and the invigoration of their participation in the struggle for peace, disarmament and social progress. The women of the world on an increasingly wide scale come out against the imperialist forces' policy of aggression, state terrorism, racism and apartheid, the suppression of democracy and freedom, and neocolonialist exploitation with regard to the young newly-independent states. It is precisely women and children that turn out to be the first defenceless victims of such a policy in all its manifestations. Hopes to achieve women's equality and the wellbeing of their families and children can come true only under the conditions of the preservation of peace and the strengthening of the peoples' security".

"To prevent a nuclear war, to curb the arms race on earth and to prevent it from spreading over to outer space, to reduce and then fully eliminate nuclear weapons, to stop aggressions and interference in the affairs of sovereign states -- are the first-priority tasks which call for united and resolute actions of all people of good will and of all states irrespective of their socio-economic systems.

"The Soviet Union consistently and persistently comes out in favour of preserving and strengthening peace, ending the arms race and removing the other obstacles to the economic and social progress of all countries and peoples. Without a solution to these tasks, the decade's goals, which are to become the main landmark of the U.N. activities in the field of improving women's position for the future, cannot be fully attained.

"We express confidence that the work of the conference in Nairobi will become a new big step forward in the attainment of these goals".

USSR Delegation Head Interviewed

LD112109 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 11 TASS -- The most important task of the forthcoming world conference in Nairobi is to identify the main causes that prevented the attainment of the aims of the United Nations Women's Decade. This was stated bh the chairman of the Soviet Women's Committee Valentina Tereshkova, who heads the Soviet delegation to the conference that is to open in Nairobi next week. On the agenda of the conference is the summing up of the results of the Women's Decade that was proclaimed by the United Nations Organization.

Speaking in a TASS interview on the eve of her departure Valentina Tereshkova noted that the aims and tasks of the decade remain unfulfilled in many countries and regions. "The position of women and children is balefully affected first of all by the scaling down of social allocations due to the growth of military spending as a result of imperialism's mounting aggressiveness", she said.

Tershkova stressed that more and more women today realise the danger to mankind's future posed by the plans of spreading the arms race to outer space. The fulfilment of these plans she said, would bring about a still greater squander of the material and intellectual resources that are so needed for the liquidation of poverty and hunger, for the stamping out of infant mortality and diseases.

On noting that the results of the decade are being summed up in the year of the 40th anniversary of victory over German fascism and Japanese militarism, in the year of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations Organisation, the chairman of the Soviet Women's Committee said: "The principles of the United Nations Charter were forged in the crucible of the joint struggle of peoples to save civilization from fascist barbarity. The charter proclaims the resolve to save mandkind from the calamities of war, to assert faith in the main rights of man, in the dignity and value of the individual, in the equality of men and women, and also the resolve to promote economic and social progress. The motto of the Women's Decade, "Equality, development and peace", embodies exactly the tasks that the United Nations Organisation calls on its member states to attain by common effort".

When describing the activities in the Soviet Union related to the Women's Decade, Valentina Tereshkova noted the implementation in the country of extensive social and cultural programmes, the adoption of a new constitution and a number of other important laws. "All this was a new substantial step along the road of further raising the Soviet people's living standards, improving the working and living conditions of Soviet women". The Soviet Union's report on the fulfillment of the provisions of the convention on the liquidation of all forms of discrimination against women has been approved by a United Nations committee of experts, the head of the Soviet delegation said.

The Soviet Union's expeience, Tereshkova said, shows that the emancipation of women, their vigorous participation in socially useful work, in state administration is possible and attainable.

Arms Race Opposed

LD142230 Moscow TASS in English 2016 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Nairobi July 14 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Yu. Gerasinov:

Concern for peace and the future of mankind is the chief subject of a representative international forum on the status of women in today's world, currently under way here. Several thousand delegates from more than 100 countries are taking part. The forum precedes a world conference to review the achievements of the Decade of Women, proclaimed by the United Nations in 1975, to be held in the Kenyan capital under the slogan "Equality, development, peace" from July 15 to 26.

Central to statements by an overshelming majority of the forum's participants are the topics of the struggle for peace, against the U.S.-instigated arms race. During a debate on the subject "Women of the world against nuclear war menace", speakers denounced preparations for nuclear war, stigmatizing it as a crime against mankind, and called for preventing nuclear catastrophe and the spread of the arms into outer space.

The Soviet delegation's appeal to women of all nationalities to combine their efforts in the struggle for a clear sky above earth, for the prevention of an arms race and for the use of space for peaceful purposes evoked broad response.

In the centre of the university campus, the site of numerous meetings of anti-war campaigners, under a symbolic peace tree, representatives of the all-Japan Women's Federation are collecting signatures to a petition calling for a total ban on nuclear weapons.

U.S. Delegation Criticized

LD151316 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Nairobi July 15 TASS -- The U.S. delegation led by Maureen Reagan, the daughter of the U.S. President, is making attempts at preventing a discussion of topical issues at the world conference opening here today to review and appraise the achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, which was declared by the U.N. in 1975. Yesterday, it demanded that all resolutions be carried not by a majority vote, but by consensus.

In answer representatives of the United Nations Organization and the developing countries, the UPI agency pointed out, accused Washington of wishing to actually arrogate for itself the right to veto. By putting forward absurd anti-democratic demands, the USA is clearly out to disregard the will of the majority. The American delegation also insists that all "alien political subjects" not be discussed at the conference and be excluded from the final document. The American representatives are planning to oppose condemnation of the Israeli occupation of the Arab lands and the apartheid policies in the Republic of South Africa.

The UPI recalls that at the meeting in Copenhagen in 1980, the USA, Israel, Canada, and Australia refused to sign the final document adopted by a majority vote branding Zionism as a form of racism and racial discrimination. All problems to be discussed at the conference are of a political character, said Margaret Papandreou, head of the Greek delegation. This concerns the struggle for equal pay for work, for equal work and other problems.

It is the duty of the conference to centre on politically acute issues, a press-conference was told by Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa. The meeting should rebuff any manoeuvres aimed at rescuing the apartheid regime from condemnation. It is precisely the Reagan administration which defends the racists, encourages them to terror both in the Republic of South Africa and against the "frontline" states.

Coretta King, a prominent fighter for civil rights in the USA, expressed disappointment at the stand of the official U.S. delegation. The stubborn wish to divert the conference from burning problems, she stressed, shows that Washington turns a deaf ear to the problems of concern for women of the whole world. Coretta King demanded that the conference look deep into the situation in South Africa, which has never been so tense as it is now. She proposed that a conference be convened next year in the USA within the UN framework to study the sufferings of women and children under the conditions of the apartheid system, and that international day in tribute to the memory of Martin Luther King be broadly celebrated on January 20, 1986.

The American women, said Angela Davis, a prominent political and public figure of the USA, demand not only equality with men in the USA, but also come out against racism in any of its forms. She ridiculed the claims of Maureen Reagan that her delegation allegedly represents the "whole of America." Maureen Reagan, Angela Davis pointed out, expresses the policy of her father who by no means represents the broad masses in the USA. The Reagan administration is the most racist, the most bellicose government in our country's history ever.

BOVIN ON THIRD WORLD DEBTS, CASTRO PROPOSALS

PM151416 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Own political observer A. Bovin article: "Who Owes Whom?"]

[Text] Recently, analyzing the situation prevailing in connection with the Latin American countries' colossal foreign debt (over 360 billion dollars), Fidel Castro insistently recommended that this debt be "annulled," "erased from the memory and forgotten." At first glance this recommendation -- bearing in mind the probable chaos in the financial and credit spheres -- may seem too radical. Is not the cure more dangerous than the disease? But, as is well known, first impressions can just as often be deceptive. That is why it is expedient to think and examine things more attentively...

What is now happening in the sphere of world credit might have seemed improbable and unthinkable 10-15 years ago. In 1985 the developing countries' total debt is approaching 1 trillion (1,000 billion) dollars. This is more than one-third of the gross national product of the debtor countries and one and one-half times higher than their total annual exports. In the current year alone it is necessary to pay more than 60 billion dollars to pay off the principal and 80 billion dollars in interest. Since 1983 the developing world's debt payments have for the first time exceeded the flow of allocated credit. An extremely unusual situation has arisen. Instead of using the financial support from the richer and more developed states, the developing countries are handing over their own already meager financial resources. The foreign debt crisis is having the most negative influence on the debtor countries' domestic development.

In itself the use of loans to accelerate economic growth (and this is one of the developing countries' main problems, if not the main problem) is a quite normal affair.

The difficulties start when the revenue from foreign resources starts to reduce the interest in mobilizing domestic resources and when the growth of debt outstrips the ability to pay off that debt. That is what has happened. And it has happened for reasons whose roots must be sought not so much in the developing countries' policies as in the features of the development of the world capitalist economy.

The predatory nature of the capitalist economy and its crises and production slumps reduced demand for the developing countries' traditional products. The reduced demand was followed by a sharp drop in prices for raw material goods (to the lowest levels in the last 50 years). Correspondingly, foreign currency earnings from the sale of raw materials fell appreciably. As for exports of industrial goods -- first, on Western markets they often find it hard to compete with goods from the developed capitalist countries; and second, the developed capitalist countries have stepped up their protectionist barriers. In all, the young states have found it increasingly difficult to sell their output.

What about purchasing? Inflation has pushed up the prices of machines and equipment, goods imported by the developing countries. Thus, for instance, agricultural equipment has become 70 percent more expensive and means of transportation 58 percent more expensive. Oil prices have risen sharply. The developing countries' trade balance has reflected the predatory activity of multinationals, currency disorders, and the unequal status of these states in the system of the capitalist economy.

Meanwhile, the developing countries' population has continued to increase at a rapid rate -- 2.6 percent per year. At a time of general backwardness and social antagonisms this has led to the growth of poverty and unemployment and the exacerbation of already acute contradictions.

Striving to prevent a dangerous development of events, the ruling groups, despite their virtual insolvency, continued to actively resort to loan finance. Debts rose with frightening speed, and their structure changed. Since the Western governments had appreciably reduced their aid to the developing countries, the proportion of credit obtained on market terms from private sources began to increase. Correspondingly, the interest rate at which credit was issued increased by 300-400 percent (from 2.3 percent per annum to 11-13, and sometimes 15-17 percent). Both creditors and debtors evidently realized that they were getting deeper and deeper into a quagmire from which it would be hard to escape. But the former were driven by greed and the latter had either been forced into a corner or were hoping for a miracle.

Incidentally, the West strongly supported these hopes. True, not for a miracle. But the hopes that the "inevitable" economic upsurge in the developed capitalist countries would ensure favorable possibilities for pushing ahead with exports from the "third world." This was followed by the elementary calculation: an improvement in the developing countries' balance of trade was forecast, which would make it possible to amass the funds to pay off the debt. These hopes were not justified.

Exploiting the debtor countries' common dependence on the creditor countries, international financial organs reflecting the interests of the developed capitalist countries undertook to "normalize" the developing countries' economies. The "normalization" recipe was a standard one: cutting government spending, imports, and domestic demand, and increasing exports. This was the result: exports virtually failed to increase or increased insignificantly, but imports, like government spending, dropped sharply. For the faltering economies of the young states this was a blow below the belt. In many countries it spelled economic stagnation.

Thus, in Latin America from 1981 through 1984 per capita gross national product fell from 962 to 866 dollars. The vicious circle was not broken: instead of stimulating economic growth, the new loans went almost totally toward paying off old debts, which nonetheless continued to increase.

So-called debt "restructuring" was used as a kind of panacea. Short-term debts were made long-term and debt repayments were rescheduled. In all, around one-half of the total debt was rescheduled in the eighties. For understandable reasons this did not resolve the problem but drove it into the 21st century, and even so with little hope of a "deferred" solution. For, I repeat, despite all the measures, debts and accompanying payments continue to grow.

Certain developing countries have discussed the idea of a "debtors' cartel." This is the essential of it. The debtors need to unite and form a united front. Then they will dictate to the banks when and what debt repayment sum can be paid without causing particular damage to the economies and finances of the debtor countries. But the "cartel" was not created, since the most "solid" debtors, hoping for better times, did not want to spoil relations with their creditors.

As they say, things have not budged an inch. The transfer of financial resources from the periphery of the capitalist economy to its center is continuing. No half-measures will help.

If one thinks in broad sociohistoric terms, the radical way out is to create a new international economic order -- that is, to restructure international economic relations on an equal basis with a certain "bias," certain privileges for the developing countries. It would be possible, for instance, to stabilize prices of raw materials and remove protectionist barriers. It would be possible -- and the USSR has repeatedly proposed this -- to reduce military budgets and channel some of the funds saved into the young countries' development goals. Unfortunately, the imperialist powers are firmly blocking the creation of a new international economic order.

But now it is probably time to return to Fidel Castro's thoughts. Against the background of the imperialist centers' resolute refusal to create a new international economic order and the backdrop of the total hopelessness and futility of overcoming the debt crisis, the proposal to arrange a "universal debtors' strike" can be seen as the only realistic one. The debts, F. Castro stated, cannot be paid off, since in order to make people pay they would have to be killed -- killed with poverty, hunger, and disease. The debts cannot be paid off since most of the money obtained as loans has already been returned to the industrially developed countries by way of embezzlement and robbery, arms purchases, and illegal exports. Moreover, F. Castro said, "Latin America through its gold and other precious metals and then through the blood of the native population and the slaves brought from Africa has financed the development of Europe and, first indirectly and later directly, of the United States... for 5 centuries we have financed the development of the industrial countries, and that is why they are rich and we are poor. I suggest that they are the debtors and we the creditors." And that statement applies not only to Latin America...

On the whole, in F. Castro's opinion, the colossal foreign debt is first and foremost a political problem and its resolution should be a political one. It is necessary to think not of the bankers' losses or advantages but of averting a catastrophe which could cause international economic confusion. As for possible reprisals, the creditor countries cannot block the entire "third world," since they cannot risk going without raw materials and fuel.

F. Castro's words elicited a great response in Latin America and beyond. Nobody can suggest a workable, sensible alternative. Yet at the same time there is insufficient courage to look the truth in the eye and embark on resolute action. The crisis continues...

PRAVDA PUBLISHES LIST OF GROMYKO WELL-WISHERS

PM111121 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Congratualations and Greetings to A.A. Gromyko"]

[Text] A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has received congratulations and greetings from the following:

Chadli Bendjedid, president of Algeria and secretary general of the National Liberation Front; Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council; Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, president of the republic, head of state, and chairman of the National Executive Council; San Yu, president of Burma; Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution, head of government, and president of Brukina Faso; Lansana Conte, president of Guinea; Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde and president of the State Council of the Revolution of Guinea-Bissau;

Kenneth David Kaunda, president of Zambia; Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council; Muammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution; Didier Ratsiraka, president of Madagascar; Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front and president of Mozambique; Danie Ortega Saavedra, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front national leadership and president of Nicaragua; Aristides Pereira, president of Cape Verde; Julius K. Nyerere, president of Tanzania; Mengistu Haile-Mariam general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia;

Rudolf Kirchschaleger, president of Austria; Fred Sinowatz, Chancellor of Austria; Raul R. Alfonsin, president of Argentina; Hussain Mohammad Ershad, president of Bangladesh; Amir Isa Ibn Salman al-Khalifah of Bahrain; Baudouin, kind of the Belgains; Felix Houphouet-Boigny, president of the Ivory Coast; Hernan Siles Zuazo, constitutional president of Beolivia; Q.K.J. Masire, president of Botswana; Jose Sarney, president of Brazil; King Jigme Singye Wangchuk of Bhutan; Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain; Jaime Lusinchi, president of Venezuela; H.D. Hoyte, acting president of Guyana;

Dawda Kairaba Jawara, president of the Gambia; J.J. Rawlings, head of state and chairman of the Provinsional National Defense Council of Ghana; Andreas G. Papandreou, prime minister of Greece; Queen Margreth II of Denmark; Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of Egypt;

Mobutu Sese Seko, chairman and founder of the Popular Movement of the Revolution and president of Zaire; Canaan Banana, president of Zimbabwe; Ghani Zail Singh, president of India; Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of India; King Husayn of Jordan; Saddam Husayn, president of Iraq; Seyyed Ali Khamenei, president of Iran; Patrick J. Hillery, president of Ireland; Vigdis Finnbogadottir, president of Iceland; King Juan Carlos I of Spain; Felipe Gonzalez Marquez, prime minster of Spain; Francesco Cossiga, president of Italy; Bettino Craxi, prime minister of Italy;

Ali Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and general secretary of the General People's Congress; Amir Khalifah ibn Hamad al Thani of Qatar; Grown Prince Hamad ibn Khalifah al Thani of Qatar; Spiros Kiprianou, president of Cyprus; Luis Alberto Monge, president of Costa Rica; Amir Jabir al-Ahmad as Sabah of Kuwait; Crown Prince Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, prime minister of Kuwait; Queen Mamokhato Bereng Seiso of Lesotho; Leabua Jonathan, prime minister of Lesotho; Sanuel K. Doe, supreme commander in chief, head of state, and president of the Provisional National Assembly of Liberia; Amin al-Jumayyil, president of Lebanon; Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg; S. Ramgoolam, governor general of Mauritius;

Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salavation and head of state of Mauritania; H. Kamuzu Banda, president of Malawi; Sultan Iskandar, paramount ruler of Malaysia; Mousa Traore, president of Mali; Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, president of Maldives; King Hassan II of Morocco; Miguel de la Madrid Hutado, president of Mexico; King Birendra of Nepal Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of Niger; Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands; David Beattie, governor general of New Zealand; King Olav of Norway; Kaare Willoch, prime minister of Norway; Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates; Rashid ibn Sa'id al-Maktum, vice president and prime minister of the United Arab Emirates; Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of Pakistan;

Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of Protugal; Enzo Colombini and Severino Tura, captains regent of San Marino; France Albert Rene, president of the Seychelles; Abdou Diouf, president of Senegal; Hafiz al-Asad, president of Syria; 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Prvisional Military Council of Sudan; Al-Jazuli Daf'allah, prime minister of Sudan; S.I. Koroma, acting president of Sierra Leone; Habib Bourguiba, president of Tunisia; Kenan Evren president of Turkey; Julio Maria Sanguinetti, president of Uruguary; E. Marcos, president of the Philippines; Mauno Koivisto, president of Finland; Francois Mitterrand, president of France; Richard von Weizsaecker, president of the FRG; Helmut Kohl, chancellor of the FRG; Kurt Furgler, president of Switzerland; King Carl Gustaf of Sweden.

J.R. Jayewardene, president of Sri Lanka; R. Premadasa, prime minister of Sri Lanka; Leon Febres-Cordero Rivadenera, constitutional president of Ecuador; Emperor Hirohito of Japan; Yasuhiro Nakasone, prime minister of Japan; Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations; Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League; Sharifuddin Pirzada, secretary general of the Islamic Conference; and Yasir Arafat on behalf of the PLO.

Congratulatory telegrams were also sent by the following: Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party, and Hermann Gauthier, deputy chairman of the German Communist Party; Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party: Dolores Ibarruri, chairman of the Spanish Communist Party and Gerardo Iglesias, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party; Ignacio Gallego, secretary general of the Communist Party (Spain); Alessandro Natta, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party; Horst Schmitt, chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin: The Communist Party of Israel Central Committee; Gilberto Ghiotti, secretary general of the San Marino Communist Party; K.P. Silva, general secretary of the Sri Lanka Communist Party, and Peter Keunemann, chairman of the Sri Lanka Communist Party.

The People's Progressive Party of Guyana Central Committee; Ruben Sousa, secretary general of the People's Party of Panama Central Committee; Manuel Mora Valverde, secretary general of the Costa Rica People's Party; Willy Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany; Clodomiro Almeida, secretary general of the Socialist Party of Chile; Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Japanese Socialist Party Central Executive Committee; and Konstantinos Mitsotakis, chairman of the New Democracy Party (Greece).

Congratulatory telegrams were also received from other statesmen, politicians, and public figures in a number of countries.

REAGAN TUMOR MALIGNANT BUT DOCTORS OPTIMISTIC

LD160741 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] President Reagan's doctors have said the tumor they removed from his intestines on Saturday was malignant. One of them told newsmen that this was cancer, but stressed there was no reason to presume that it would spread. He expressed confidence that this would not happen.

FIRST U.S. ATOMIC BOMB TEST, SUBSEQUENT POLICY

LD151741 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 15 Jul 85

["A Dark Date" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 15 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash:

Forty years ago, on July 16, 1945, the United States staged the first atom bomb test at Alamogordo, New Mexico. This fact is yet another reminder that the arms race unwinding today is a result of the militarist policy of the United States. It is also a reminder that the present dangerous tensions in the world are a consequence of large-scale military preparations conducted by the United States -- the preparations which constitute a grave threat to the world community of nations.

It is well known that over these years the United States acted invariably as the initiator of the race in both conventional and nuclear arms.

The advocates of a new "crusade" and "psychological warfare" are vainly trying to mislead the international public by spreading myths about "the Soviet military threat." For the history and hard facts of the present day indicate something very different. The Soviet Union has never attacked anyone. Our ideal, our continuing concern is general and complete disarmament, a durable and just peace.

Clearly, it is useless to think at attaining agreement on limiting and reducing nuclear armaments in the conditions of space militarization, for militarization of outer space would become a catalyst of an uncontrollable arms race in all directions and would lead to its new, ever more dangerous spiral, dramatically undermining the strategic stability. "On behalf of the Soviet leadership," Mikhail Gorbachev stressed, "I would like to state with all certainty that the Soviet Union will not be the first to make its way into outer space with weapons."

"We would make every effort to persuade other countries, primarily the United States of America, not to make that fateful step which would inevitably heighten the threat of nuclear war and give an impetus to the uncontrollable arms race in all directions."

The USSR is making efforts to get the United States and Great Britain resume the broken-off tripartite talks on the complete termination of nuclear weapon tests and support our stance in favor of bringing into force the 1974 and 1976 treaties on nuclear explosions. It is therefore natural that the USSR positively met an appeal of the American organization, the Center for Defense Information, concerning a moratorium on the testing of nuclear weapons starting from August 6, 1985 -- the 40th anniversary of atomic bombing of Hiroshima.

This year, which marked the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism, the Soviet Union reiterated its earlier pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and called upon other nuclear powers which have not yet done so to assume similar obligations. It is time to heed the voice of reason and stop -- by joint action -- the sliding into the abyss of a nuclear holocaust.

IZVESTIYA TERMS U.S. TRUE CENTER OF TERRORISM

PM151514 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Melor Sturua article "Justifying the 'Big Stick'"]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan's speech to the American Bar Association conference in Washington's Constitution Hall on 8 July is receiving keen comment from the world's mass media. The commentaries are of two types. U.S. official propaganda is doing its utmost to publicize Reagan's speech as the "beginning of a crusade against international terrorism." According to Robert McFarlane, the President's national security adviser, his boss' speech is a "conceptual view of the problem of international terrorism, an attempt to describe not only its tentacles but also its roots." On the other hand, commentators who view matters more soberly assess Reagan's speech as a new stage in U.S. imperialism's crusade against all peoples and countries struggling for their independence and struggling to cut off the tentacles and remove the roots of the state terrorism which has become Washington's official doctrine.

Familiarization with the source of the commentaries leaves you in no doubt that truth favors the latter view. You cannot fail to agree with the opinion of the BBC commentator in London who said that Reagan "delivered one of the most aggressive speeches of his entire presidency." Indeed, the speech which shook Constitution Hall was couched in aggressive tones. With good reason Reagan repeatedly quoted President Theodore Roosevelt, the author of the "big stick" policy. Reagan frankly admitted that "he is a good President to quote in these circumstances." And that is what he did, drawing heavily from Theodore Roosevelt's eloquent words in his own arguments about America's exclusiveness and its messianic role and about the "kindling, all-consuming flames" of its wrath.

If you peel away the veneer of melodrama from the President's rhetoric about a "consideration of terrorist states" and the "new international version of Murder, Inc." which are allegedly trying to expel the United States and its entire population from the world, you are left with U.S. imperialism's usual creed containing its instatiable hunger for world domination and hegemonism. Manipulating the idea of "international terrorism" cannot hide it, indeed it highlights all the more the "conceptual" character of the tentacles and roots of the pretenders to the world throne. Whom, in fact, is the U.S. President labeling as "terrorists"? The forces of progress, democracy, and freedom.

Fidel Castro and Daniel Ortega, the heads of state of Cuba and Nicaragua, have already given a fitting reply to the present-day follower of Theodore Roosevelt. Reagan's speeches have convincingly shown that his "conceptual approach" is based on the crude method of blaming someone else for your own mistakes and on the age-old ploy of the pot calling the kettle black.

In actual fact it is Washington which acts as a breeding-ground for terrorism on an international scale. Reagan's speech indicates that this course is about to be stepped up again. CBS correspondent Plant reports that since the President's speech "members of his apparatus have been waiting for a suitable occasion to deliver a retaliatory strike and show the world America's determination." Vice President Bush, who recently returned from a West European tour, is going to head a special government-wide working group which is to recommend "improvements in the efforts to halt terrorism" (Reagan's words), that is, to continue implanting and spreading it.

Those "improvements" are already proceding at full steam, just like the aircraft carrier Nimitz heading toward Lebanon's shores with 1,800 marines on board. The U.S. President, THE WASHINGTON POST writes, has instructed the CIA to form, train, and provide support for subunits designed to interfere in other countries' internal affairs on the pretext of delivering preventive strikes against "terrorists." And, as AP reports, there are around 25 camps in approximately 10 U.S. states where terrorists -- real ones this time, without quotas -- are being trained in the Alabama forests, the Colorado mountains, and the Arizona deserts. These are veterans of past military adventures. "The people we have here want to become mercenaries," the chief of a "commando training school" in (Murisville), North Carolina, says quite openly. He himself is a former U.S. marine and subsequently became a mercenary in racist Rhodesia.

A certain Frank (Kemper) runs a similar school in the area of Birmingham, Alabama. Incidentally, his school trained the Sikh extremists suspected of preparing the attempt on Indian Prime Minister R. Gandhi's life and of organizing the explosion aboard the Air India airliner, which Reagan referred to among other things in his speech. Nevertheless, no one is going to close down (Kemper's) "establishment." "There is nothing illegal in putting on battledress and going into the woods to play war games," John Russell, a U.S. Justice Department spokesman cynically states. Not to worry, servant of justice! Any of the lawyers listening to Reagan in Constitution Hall could explain to the speaker and, at the same time, to his apparatus, that being a mercenary is forbidden by U.S. law. But the law is not written for terrorists. Furthermore, they are backed by the CIA and financed by Congress -- the supreme legislative organ. (It is indicative that Washington consistently sabotages UN efforts to formulate a convention against terrorism and boycotts the International Court in the Hague).

In addition to the so-called private initiative and free enterprise in the terrorism sphere, in which the creators of such "breeding grounds for mercenaries" as the organization "Civilian Aid for the Military" are engaged, there is also the element of "state regulation." A graphic example of this is provided by the revival of the special forces which were actively used during the years of the Vietnam adventure. These forces are subordinate to the Joint Special Military Operations Command at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Their task, according to Congress staffer Jackson, is to "wage undeclared war. The U.S. Armed Forces are carrying out covert military operations designed to circumvent the law." This "shadow army" of terrorists includes the "Rangers," the "Green Berets," a helicopter group called "Special Group 160," "Delta Force," the "Sea Lions", and so forth. What are they up to? When that question was put to one of the terrorists he answered: "If I tell you that I will then have to kill you." Concisely and clearly put. Virtually in the style of Theodore Roosevelt. The emblem of the command of these cutthroats is the mythical Trojan horse and its motto is "Sine Pari" or "Without Equal." Indeed, the Trojan or, rather, U.S. horse of state terrorism is without equal. No mafia can compete with it. Just ask the peoples of Afghanistan, Cambodia, Nicaragua, Cuba, Angola, Mozambique, and many others. They will confirm it and tell you countless blood-curdling stories which will incense you.

It is far from chance that the United States is the true center of terrorism. Latin American dictators, South Vietnamese butchers, former Hitlerite criminals, Near Eastern rulers, fascists, basmachis, and, finally, ordinary criminals find refuge beneath the inviting wings of the American eagle.

Among the ordinary criminals we see the Brazinskases, father and son. In October 1970 they hijacked an Aeroflot aircraft, brutally murdering stewardess Nadya Kurchenko and seriously wounding several crew members. In 1976 the bandits settled in the United States and have been living comfortably there ever since. The U.S. authorities have been stubbornly refusing to extradite them, disguising their position by bureaucratic casuistry. We have cited that particular example to show the true worth of the much-publicized statements by Washington which has virtually declared itself the champion of the struggle against terrorism in the air. Why does it not back its words up with deeds? After all, there is no need to equip the aircraft carrier Nimitz or the battleship New Jersey to extradite those murderers the Brazinskases, no need to send squadrons into the air, or land marine assault forces. Why try to force an already open door. The high priests of state terrorism have always shown favor to bandits, especially if they are fighting the "common enemy."

State terrorism is, so to speak, the foreign policy manifestation of a violent society. In his "conceptual" speech President Reagan was not averse to stating that this society is a "symbol that is loved, a country that remains a shining city on a hill." Well, everything is as it should be here. Justification of the "big stick" logically entails a big lie and hypocrisy on a big scale.

REAGAN SAID SHIFTING EXCUSE FOR SPACE WEAPONS

LD151619 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 15 Jul 85

["'Shifted Accents' in 'Star Wars' Advertising" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 15 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev.

The White House, in a weekly radio address to Americans, loudly reiterated its "right" to develop strike space arms at a high pace. Recalling his statement of March 23, 1983, officially proclaiming the "star wars" concept, the White House chief arrogantly declared that he offered the scientific community a chance to alter the course of history. At the end of his radio address, Ronald Reagan dropped flowery rhetoric and bluntly "justified" Washington's intentions to spiral an arms race in outer space by alleging that it would be the most foolish thing not to do that.

A comparison between the President's March statement and his Saturday radio address reveals a radical shift of accents in "star wars" advertising. The former proclaims the "aim" of making nuclear weapons "impotent" and "obsolete". The latter does not even mention that. It turns out that the aim is to counterpose U.S. own measures to Soviet threats and strategic challenges. Why did the President forget what he said in the past? In all likelihood he realized that tales of this sort would convince no one. Something else is required. The more so at present, when it is necessary to push through Congress huge allocations for the production and development of six new offensive nuclear systems simultaneously. This does not correspond to the slogan of making nuclear offensive weapons "obsolete" and "impotent".

Besides, it is known that directive 172 of the National Security Council, signed by the President, provides for research into options of energy generation by nuclear explosions within the "star wars" project. A joint document, issued by the Defense Department and the Energy Department of the United States in February this year, "legalizes" joint research into new types of nuclear weapons, also within the "Strategic Defense Initiative".

What blustering hipocrisy on the part of the White House to claim that the Soviet Union failed to agree since 1972 to cuts in offensive strategic armaments, that the Russians continued the race for superiority. Was it not the United States which refused to ratify the Salt-2 treaty and discarded a relevant protocol that would have restricted, if not banned altogether, long-range cruise missiles? Was it not Washington which embarked on the path of the gradual withdrawal from the Salt-2 treaty, on the path of discarding its restrictions? Is it not the United States which plans shortly, despite ABM treaty provisions, to conduct large-scale testing of components of strike space arms and is already field-testing some of their elements?

Of course, the President failed to mention even in passing the USSR's proposals for freezing the sides' nuclear arsenals, ending the preparations for the development of weapons to be deployed in outer space and starting immediately on this basis reductions of armaments already accumulated. He did not mention the practical goodwill steps taken by the Soviet Union which way back in 1982 adopted a unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, in 1983 a unilateral moratorium on the first launch of anti-satellite weapons and this year introduced a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles and suspended the implementation of other counter-measures in Europe.

The true objective of the plans and actions by the present administration is to attain strategic superiority with the help of the so-called programme of "rearming America" and developing a new type of armaments -- strike space weapons. This objective will not be concealed by any verbal exercises nor "shifts of accents". This is becoming ever more obvious to the entire world.

MOSCOW CRITICIZES BUSH COMMENTS ON MIDEAST HOPES

LD152042 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 15 Jul 85

["Window on the Arab World" by Aleksandr Timoshkin]

[Text] We are in need of new people the like of al-Sadat. This was stated by George Bush, the U.S. vice-president, in an interview he granted to THE WASHINGTON POST and in which he commented on the political line of the U.S. Administration in the Middle East. Explaining why Washington needs new people the like of al-Sadat, Bush said dreamingly: If I were an idealist, I would like to see the continuation of the process started at Camp David. The vice-president then spoke about the U.S. desire for peace in the Middle East and expressed his personal desire for peace to be established -- as he put it -- in Lebanon.

It appears from the utterances of the No 2 in the Reagan administration what kind of peace Washington is seeking. It is the peace according to the scenario of Camp David, namely peace American style. This peace, I beg your pardon, suits Israel very much, and as was declared by Shamir, who proposed to Jordan once again the course of direct separate talks on the same pattern of Camp David. Shamir advised King Husayn to exploit PLO difficulties to begin with the bilateral dialogue.

Reiterating what Washington had said, the Israeli minister said that the Camp David process is the only basis for the talks which, as he alleges, will lead to peace in the Middle East. As an example Shamir mentioned Egypt's al-Sadat, the only Arab who agreed to surrender to the strategic alliance of the United States of America and Israel.

It appears that we must -- while returning to the utterances of U.S. Vice-President Bush -- put on record that he himself was not very confident in the success of the attempts of Washington and Tel Aviv to revive the infamous Camp David process in the Middle East. Bush said "if" I were an idealist -- and this means if -- he could have hopes that the Arabs would accept the spirit of Camp David. These words indicate a bitter admission about the declared results of Camp David process as far as the United States is concerned.

U.S. SUPPORT FOR PAKISTANI NUKE CRITICIZED

LD131856 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] There have been warnings in the world press that Islamabad is well on the way to acquiring nuclear weapons. According to the FINANCIAL TIMES of London, the nerve center of the Pakistani program to develop nuclear weapons is the uranium enrichment complex at (Tahuta) [as heard]. Other reports indicate that Pakistan is already capable of obtaining enough enriched uranium to make at least six atom bombs a year. Viktor (Silakov) comments, and this is what he writes:

With a debt running to thousands of millions of dollars, Pakistan is certainly not able alone to mount a nuclear program that will cost an estimated $18 thousand million. Its technological base, too, is insufficient for independent development of nuclear weapons. Last year the defense ministry of India expressed anxiety that Pakistan was trying to build up a potential for the production of nuclear weapons with the help and connivance of other countries. The first evidence that the United States was involved in this came to light as early as the fifties, when an agreement was signed whereby Pakistan received an American nuclear reactor, and 100 and some Pakistani nuclear experts underwent training in the United States.

More recently, in 1982, Islamabad is known to have tried to obtain from Western Europe steel spheres for the bodies of atom bombs. Also, a Pakistani national, Nazir Ahmed Vaid, arrested in the United States for trying to take out of the country 50 devices for activating the detonators of nuclear bombs, was given an unusually mild sentence and deported, although documents found on his person when he was arrested confirmed that he was carrying out an official Pakistani assignment. In the opinion of the UNITED NEWS OF INDIA, the United States authorities wanted to play down the incident and conceal their favorable attitude towards Pakistan's nuclear program.

That Islamabad is getting generous assistance from abroad for this program is no longer a secret. In fact, the American senator, Alan Cranston, a strong critic of Pakistan's nuclear program, declares that it is largely financed by the United States. The military deal between Pakistan and the United States, estimated to total $32 hundred million, is playing its part in furthering the program. The crux of this deal is the sale to Islamabad of F-16 fighter-bombers, that is, planes that can deliver nuclear as well as conventional bombs. Now that most of the bombers have been supplied, Washington and Islamabad are planning for the future.

The REUTER news agency quotes official American sources as saying that the United States is preparing a 6-year program of military aid to Pakistan to replace the present military deal. Under the new program, REUTER says, Pakistan may get nuclear reactors. In view of the overall military character of Pakistan's nuclear program, this move will signify unconcealed United States participation in the development of an atom bomb in Pakistan, and expansion of the country's nuclear potential. Such actions fly in the face of America's international commitments.

The United States was one of the architects of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty and, as such, should do all it can to see that the treaty is observed. The laws of the United States itself are violated by this encouragement of Islamabad's nuclear ambitions. The Symington-Glenn Amendment makes it illegal for the United States to give military aid to countries seeking to possess nuclear weapons. Washington has claimed that shipments of conventional weapons to Pakistan will encourage that country to give up plans to have its own nuclear weapons, but no signs bear this out.

The two processes are going along side by side, increasing the tension and the suspicions of Pakistan's neighbors. Indian leaders have said on more than one occasion that the close military ties between the United States and Pakistan, which are now furthering Islamabad's nuclear program, create a real threat to the security of India and other countries in the region.

OBJECTIONS TO NEW U.S. EXPORT CONTROL LAW NOTED

LD152133 Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Washington July 15 TASS -- U.S. Congress has adopted a new export control law, expanding the President's powers of banning goods deliveries via third countries. The law concerns the exports of goods, classified as strategic by the United States, to "unfriendly states", including socialist countries. According to observers, the law makes it easier for Wasington to introduce unilateral embargoes and bans on the export of goods to these countries via branches of American companies abroad, as well as via foreign companies which use American licenses.

This yet another U.S. claim to exterritoriality of its domestic laws sparked off serious objections on the part of business circles and governments of Western European states which believe that such a step means direct U.S. interference in the internal legislations of foreign states. The EEC Mission in Washington issued an official statement in this connection, expressing the community's concern over how the law will be applied and what regulations will be introduced. The community reserves all rights which stem from international law and the existing practice.

USIA CHIEF SAID TO ADMIT 'PSYCHOLOGICAL WAR'

LD142101 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] A telegram from San Francisco: The large-scale psychological war against the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, is one of the main foreign policy weapons of the present U.S. Administration. This was admitted by Wick, director of USIA, in a speech in San Francisco. He announced that his agency is one weapon in the U.S. arsenal for the war of ideas against the socialist countries and states pursuing an independent course.

CIA DELIVERS CHEMICAL GRENADES TO AFGHAN REBELS

LD152008 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] New Delhi July 15 TASS -- The United States has turned Afghanistan into a ground for testing chemical weapons. The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is expanding the deliveries of chemical grenades to Afghan bandits, while American advisers instruct the counter-revolutionaries how to handle the barbarous weapons. This has been disclosed in a press release of the Afghan Embassy in India.

The press release stresses that Afghan security bodies and army units on several occasions seized from the bandits chemical weapons -- poison-stuffed grenades and containers, bearing the mark "made in USA". Last year, Washington allocated 280 million dollars for the arming and training of bandits.

It is believed in the United States, however, that the dollar injections and large-scale arms deliveries to the counter-revolutionaries are not enough. Pakistan, the major jumping-off ground for an "undeclared war" against Afghanistan, is being ever deeper involved in subversive actions against the Afghan people. According to the press release, regular Pakistani Army units take part in armed raids inside Afghan territory. The CIA, which coordinates the aggressive actions against the Afghan people, also resorts to services of foreign mercenaries with a first-hand experience of bloody operations in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

PAKISTANI-U.S. MILITARY TIES THREATEN ENTIRE REGION

PM121050 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jul 85 Second Edition p 4

[P. Vasilyev article: "Source of Tension: Pakistan Is Being Turned Into a U.S. Bridgehead in South Asia"]

[Text] Pakistan is feverishly arming itself. It is mostly the United States that supplies it with the latest models of weapons. Since General Ziaul Haq came to power in 1977, this country has become one of the largest recipients of U.S. aid in Asia. This aid is expected to reach 630 million dollars in 1984-1985 and 675 million dollars in the next fiscal year. Some 325 million dollars of this sum will be spent on arms; the rest on economic needs, which, however, include the so-called "expenditure on security measures," which is, in other words, essentially meant for military purposes. Pakistan will receive altogether 3.2 billion dollars from the United States in 1981-1986! What is it that causes such generosity?

Primarily Washington's desire to transform Pakistan into its military-strategic bridgehead in South Asia. It appears that the military regime in Islamabad is eagerly assuming this role since it hopes, on the one hand, to strengthen its power within the country through American military aid and, on the other hand, to use it to step up its anti-Indian and anti-Afghan course. Suffice it to say, that Islamabad is becoming increasingly involved in the undeclared war against Afghanistan.

Some time ago, Washington announced the formation of the so-called Central Command, to which the "Rapid Deployment Force" (RDF) was attached. This force's purpose is to perform policing functions in parts of the world that the U.S. Administration considers "spheres of U.S. vital interests." The eastern flank of operations by the Central Command, or Centcom, runs through Pakistan. This must be seen as a U.S. intention to use the RDF in certain circumstances on Pakistani soil by agreement with Islamabad. In other words, it is a question of consolidating U.S.-Pakistani military-strategic cooperation and subordinating Pakistan's national interests to Washington's geopolitical designs. The country could become a launchpad for their implementation, with all the ensuing consequences.

The Persian Gulf, along whose shoreline U.S. warships have sailed since 1979, is neither the sole nor the main direction in which the United States would like to point Pakistan's military machine. Afghanistan is perhaps a more important target of U.S. policy in south and west Asia. Soon after the April 1978 revolution, Ziaul Haq's regime adopted a hostile stance toward the transformations occurring in Democratic Afghanistan. Massive quantities of U.S. arms started being delivered to Pakistan for subsequent shipment to Afghanistan, and counterrevolutionary gangs started being trained to conduct combat operations and sabotage on the neighboring republic's territory. Pakistan turned into a bridgehead of undeclared war against the Afghan people.

Washington's directive that "the Afghan pot always be on the boil" is rigorously obeyed by Islamabad. Each department contributes as much as it can to this. The customs office carries out operations to disguise weapons and supplies meant for the dushmans as provisions, medicines, and clothing for refugees. The Army is engaged in ensuring the delivery of weapons to the border, and afterwards even beyond it. Islamabad is readily offering its services to relay to the counterrevolutionaries the assistance arriving from abroad. Over 100 centers for the training of saboteurs, who are sent to Afghanistan, have been established and are functioning with the Pakistani authorities' active participation. In a number of camps the CIA is engaged in the specialized training of Afghan bandits for use in other regions, particularly the Near East and Africa.

Ziaul Haq and his administration are still trying in vain to prove that Western aid to the counterrevolution finds its way to Afghanistan without crossing Pakistani territory. Western press organs refuted this story a long time ago. Britain's THE SUNDAY TIMES, for example, recently published the results of an investigation which prove that the bulk of the aid, including weapons, reaches the counterrevolutionaries via Peshawar. The U.S. magazine TIME described in the minutest detail the standard procedure for shipping weapons and ammunition to Afghanistan; from the freight's arrival at the port of Karachi until its delivery on army trucks to the border and its transfer across the border under cover of a Pakistani artillery barrage.

The Pakistani version of events around Afghanistan abounds with words like "refugees," "right of asylum," and "humanism." According to Islamabad's claims, over 3 million Afghans have crossed the border into Pakistan, saving their lives and property and seeking refuge. Such statements uttered by official Pakistani spokesmen help them receive from some Western states significant sums for the maintenance of "refugees."

There really are Afghan refugees in Pakistan, but by no means in such numbers, of course. They have found themselves there in different ways and for different reasons. Some were forcibly expelled from their homes by dushmans, others fell for the bait of hostile propaganda. These are the people, rounded up in camps and driven to perform black deeds and to turn into "cannon fodder" in the war against their own people.

Thus the "refugee" problem is acquiring a totally different aspect. The "victims of repression" turn out to be run-of-the-mill bandits who terrorize not only the camp inmates but also the local population.

It becomes increasingly obvious as time goes by that the presence of Afghan refugees in Pakistan is not in the country's interests. It would seem that the military administration ought to bear this in mind. But a cessation of the undeclared war against Afghanistan, which would make it possible for the refugees to return home, is among the questions that are not open to discussion for the military administration. It hides from the Pakistanis its interest in maintaining the conflict because under such circumstances it can continue to rely on the influx of considerable funds from abroad. And the main point is that while Pakistan remains a bridgehead for aggression against the DRA, Islamabad can calculate on military and economic aid from the United States.

The foreign policy course of Ziaul Haq's military administration, oriented toward a buildup of Pakistan's military might to the detriment of the security interests of states in South Asia, is bound to cause a crisis of confidence in the region. This can be clearly seen in the example of Pakistan's relations with India, which have not progressed a single centimeter in the direction of normalization over the last 8 years.

It is appropriate to recall in this connection that, back in November 1981, the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee wrote in a report prepared in connection with the sale of 40 fighter-bombers to Pakistan, which was being suggested at the time: "The F-16 aircraft would increase Pakistan's capability to reach and destroy important targets in India -- the Tarapur nuclear power station, the Mathura petroleum refinery, and major population centers in northern India. Furthermore, the F-16 is capable of carrying nuclear weapons, which Pakistan is quite possibly developing. Although an atom bomb can be delivered to its target by other aircraft, the F-16 has the longest range and the best potential for penetrating India's airspace."

In other words, people in the United States are clearly aware of the reason why Islamabad felt the need to acquire these aircraft.

In the United States Pakistan is described as a "front-line state" and a "bulwark of freedom fighters." Marshal of Aviation Ashgar Khan, retired, leader of the Tehrik-i-Istiqlal opposition party, described these labels used by Western propaganda as "an insult to the Pakistanis' mental capacities." "A people who are denied freedom at home," he said, "can hardly make a contribution toward the achievement of freedom in other countries."

The policy of the incumbent military regime in Islamabad, which relies on Washington's support, complicates the situation in the region, poses a direct threat to neighboring states, and, for this very reason, cannot but generate legitimate alarm among them.

SRI LANKAN COMMUNIST DELEGATION VISITS

PM151523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation From Sri Lanka"]

[Text] A delegation of Sri Lanka Communist Party [SLCP] workers headed by S. Sudasinghe, member of the SLCP Central Committee Politburo, was in the Soviet Union 28 June through 10 July at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Sri Lankan comrades had meetings and talks at the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work and International Sections, the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee, and Leningrad CPSU Obkom, and visited a number of scientific and cultural institutions and industrial and agricultural enterprises.

The delegation gave a high assessment of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy, particularly noting the great significance of the CPSU's experience in resolving the nationalities question in the Soviet Union.

1981 BUDAPEST TV RERUNS INTERVIEW WITH SHEVARDNADZE

LD160123 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1910 GMT 11 Jul 85

[From the "Panorama" program, repeat of 7 October 1981 Budapest Television interview of USSR Foreign Minister Edward Shevardnadze from the "Face to Face" program, recorded in Tbilisi, USSR]

[Text] [Presenter] The USSR has had a new foreign minister for almost 2 weeks. He is Edward Shevardnadze, a 57-year-old Georgian politician, who was formerly first secretary of the Communist Party of Georgia. Shevardnadze has been a high-ranking and well-known politician for years in the USSR. Perhaps he is less well-known abroad, even though he visited many countries. He has twice visited Hungary. Over the past few years, we on the staff of "Panorama" have had several chances to meet Shevardnadze. We prepared lengthy reports with him, both in Budapest and Tbilisi. On the last occasion Elemer Csak asked him about his impressions of Hungary.

[Begin recording] [Shevardnadze, in Russian with Hungarian translation superimposed] I can say briefly about our visit that it provided us with an opportunity for discussions that were very interesting and of practical significance. Incidentally, I would like to note here that the more our cooperation gains in strength, the greater the attention we pay to the practical utility and concrete and objective nature of these contacts. That kind of working method also characterized the activity of our delegation.

[Csak] Who had more to say, the hosts or you?

[Shevardnadze] Well, on this occasion the Hungarian comrades had more to say, but when they visit us then we will have more to say. We gained very pleasant impressions at the Budapest City Council. Budapest is a famous and nice big city with a thriving life, developed industry and commerce. It appears to us that the city is administered by competent people. True, there are problems here, too, just as in Moscow or Tbilisi. Incidentally, the leaders of Budapest complained to us that Hungarian TV often criticizes them.

[Csak] And so do the radio and the newspapers.

[Shevardnadze] Yes, they said that also. Yet, walking the streets of Budapest I did not quite understand why they were being criticized. I could not uncover all those shortcomings.

[Csak] I will tell you about some of them after the interview. Did you see anything new in our country?

[Shevardnadze] I am convinced that our Hungarian comrades established the major agricultural enterprises in a very creative way. In my view they adopted many useful experiences from Soviet agriculture but, at the same time, they have managed to preserve their own good traditions. Parallel with this, they utilized and further developed all that they considered valuable elsewhere, and not just in the socialist countries. Taking everything into account, very interesting -- and if I may say so, complex -- solutions have been established in your country. This was the economic structure we studied and this was, in particular, what we were interested in. We shall examine what we can gain from your experiences and what we can utilize at home.

However, I can say already at this stage that we have seen a great deal we can adopt; this is what matters because this is the reciprocal enrichment of one another. I have already mentioned that we did not touch household farms in Georgia. Now we are dealing with the different case of someone who, say, leaves his village after getting a diploma and becomes a teacher in a town, then he should still be able to inherit the parental home and garden. It is not only peasants who have such household plots and gardens but also, for example, teachers and doctors.

[Csak] And party workers, too?

[Shevardnadze] Yes, party workers also have them. I know a party worker who is engaged in pig breeding, and that is his supplementary income. However, there is nothing strange about this; work remains work everywhere. You have been able to solve this very well, and this is what we would like to achieve.

[Csak] Do you have a garden yourself?

[Shevardnadze] We, how should I put it? The house in which I live has a garden.

[Csak] Do you cultivate the land yourself or is there someone else who looks after it? Have you, for instance, any fruit trees?

[Shevardnadze] Yes, I have. I also have my own vineyard, I keep bees and produce a little honey and I grow vegetables in one of the corners of the garden. You know, it is part of the setup of socialist society that everything depends on the quality of our work. In other words, everything depends primarily on subjective factors. The objective factors favor development in the economic, social and political spheres alike. However, if we leaders are guilty of negligence, if we tolerate mistakes, this has serious consequences. Things of that nature occurred in our country. We must differentiate between income derived from work and that obtained without work. We committed mistakes in the past; we did not act sufficiently resolutely against those who wanted to live an easy life, who wanted to become rich without work. Consequently, these people became bold and exploited the situation. We launched a resolute struggle against these phenomena, even though we want people to live well. In my opinion those who work decently should live well, without worries. [end recording]

[Presenter] In the eyes of his compatriots, it is Shevardnadze's great achievement that he has established order in Georgia. He rooted out corruption and with tough, determined measures he introduced successful economic reforms. Now some people in the West are saying that Shevardnadze is inexperienced in foreign affairs. This is how he analyzed the foreign policy of the USSR in the interview he gave us 4 years ago.

[Begin Shevardnadze recording] Let me describe briefly, in a few words, our peace program for the eighties. First, we would like to limit the arms buildup, first and foremost, the nuclear arms buildup. In the present phase we are dealing with limitation. Second, the hotbeds of tensions should be eliminated and the various conflicts in different parts of our globe should be brought to an end. Third -- and I consider this very important -- trust between the states and peoples of the world should be established and strengthened. The point is that the imperialist circles, especially in the United States, are using all available means to make the atmosphere more tense.

They are trying to bury detente. Some people believe that this is being done because the people concerned have no idea what a nuclear war is like. There is no question of that. They know very well what it is like. For that reason, I am particularly outraged by statements to the effect that there are more important things than peace, that the possibility of a limited nuclear war cannot be excluded and so on. To justify their warlike conduct and the new arms race, American politicians have invented the alleged Soviet threat. But such a threat has never existed nor does it exist now. I must also say that when we do our utmost for peace -- because it derives from our fundamental principles that we have always fought for peace and we will continue to serve the cause of peace in the future -- we are not doing this because we are weak. [end recording]

[Presenter] We hope that we will soon be able to encounter the Soviet Foreign minister once again on "Panorama."

ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR MARKS TREATY ANNIVERSARY

PM111427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] On 9 July T. Duas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, had a friendly meeting to mark the 15th anniversary of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid between Romania and the USSR.

The meeting was attended by B.I. Aristov, USSR deputy foreign minister, the leaders of a number of ministries and departments, and representatives of public organizations.

PRAVDA on Relations

PM121120 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Deepening Cooperation"]

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Jul -- The signing in 1970 of the Soviet-Romanian Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid was an important event in the history of Soviet-Romanian relations, the newspaper SCINTEIA writes on the treaty's 15th anniversary. Our people, like the Soviet people, have been following with satisfaction the progressive development of the friendly multifaceted cooperation between the two countries. The unswerving principle of the policy of our party and state, the newspaper continues, is to further deepen cooperation and solidarity with the socialist countries, primarily neighboring countries. Great importance is attached to deepening cooperation with the Soviet Union.

A special role in strengthening cooperation between the two countries is played by the accords reached during Romanian-Soviet summit meetings. The March 1985 Moscow meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and N. Ceausescu, SCINTEIA stresses, was an important event in the development of friendly relations between Romania and the USSR.

The Romanian people, the article says, express confidence that friendly Romanian-Soviet cooperation will constantly develop for the good of both countries and in the interests of socialism and peace.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Comments

PM101009 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Jul 85 First Edition p 3

[V. Ilyin article: "On the Path of Cooperation: Tomorrow Is the 15th Anniversary of the Signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Between the Soviet Union and Romania"]

[Text] The years that have elapsed show that this treaty, like the previous treaty signed in 1948, serves to further develop Soviet-Romanian relations. It is yet another illustration of the fundamental achievement of socialism -- the creation of a new type of relations between states.

Within the framework of the socialist community, each country has the most favorable opportunities to strengthen its sovereignty and national independence and at the same time enjoys the advantages provided by mutual assistance and comradely support. Relations of a new type do not come of their own accord. The socialist countries are overcoming the legacy of the capitalist past and resisting the intrigues of imperialism, whose goal is to weaken their unity and drive a wedge into relations between them. It is for this reason that our countries attach great significance to the development of both bilateral and multilateral cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

The Soviet Union's foreign policy is aimed primarily at strengthening the unity of the socialist community and developing multilateral links with the fraternal countries. Immutably following this course, the CPSU and the Soviet Government display constant concern to expand Soviet-Romanian relations. They are on the ascendancy in the economic, political, cultural, and other spheres.

Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Romania in the sphere of culture, art, education, and tourism between mass and public organizations is developing steadily. Links between the CPSU and the RCP are strengthening and their development is being helped by visits of delegations to exchange experience of party work and exchanges at the level of scientific and educational party institutions and party press organs. Cooperation at the level of local party organs is expanding: party, soviet, and public organizations of a number of USSR oblasts, cities and rayons maintain useful contacts with 12 Romanian counties and 5 Romanian cities.

One important sphere of Soviet-Romanian relations is economic cooperation. This is assisted by the steady growth of the two countries' economic, scientific, and technical potential. Throughout the postwar period the USSR has occupied first place in Romanian foreign trade. Today it accounts for over one-fifth of Romania's turnover. One-fourth of Soviet exports are made up of complex machines and equipment for industrial installations and energy complexes being built in Romania. Soviet supplies provide a considerable proportion of Romania's needs for iron ore, ferrous rolled netal, potash fertilizers, apatite concentrate, ferrous alloys, and cotton, and it obtains in ever increasing quantities from the USSR oil, gas, and electricty. Over 130 projects in key sectors such as metallurgy, power engineering, machine building, the chemical industry, the petrochemical industry, and construction have been built in Romania with economic and technical assistance from the Soviet Union. During the current 5-year plan it is planned to build 37 large economic installations with Soviet assistance. An agreement has been signed on building an AES in Romania with the Soviet Union's help. Aircraft constuction is another new sphere of Soviet-Romanian cooperation, as is nuclear energy.

In the Soviet Union Romanian oilfield and petrochemical equipment, ships, railroad freightcars, machine tools, agricultural machines, chemical industry products, and consumer goods have proved their worth. Together with the other CEMA countries, Romania is taking part in the construction of gas industry installations, and enterprises for the production of iron-ore raw materials and ferroalloys, pulp, and asbestos, which ensures steady supplies from the USSR to Romania of the appropriate raw materials on a long-term basis.

In March 1985, during a visit to the USSR by Romanian Prime Minister C. Dascalescu, joint documents were signed on the further considerable development of trade turnover and economic cooperation for 1986-1990. A program for long-term economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Romania for the period through the year 2000 is being elaborated.

Cooperation on a number of major problems in the international area has an important place in relations between the USSR and Romania. At the present time the significance of this cooperation has increased immeasurably. The world is experiencing difficult times. The arms race is continuing and has reached unprecented proportions. What is more, there is the impending danger of the militarization of space, which would sharply increase the threat of an all-destructive conflict.

Recognizing its responsibility for the fate of peace, the Soviet Union is doing everything to bar the way to a new war and to seek a resolute shift from confrontation to detente and the creation of a reliable system of law and order and the people's security. This policy, which meets the interest of all mankind, is being pursued by the USSR in close cooperation with the fraternal socialist states. The unanimous decision of the community's countries to extend the term of the Warsaw Pact demonstrated that they are fully determined to continue as a united front to consistently defend the cause of peace and socialism and strengthen further their cohesion and cooperation.

On the 15th anniversary of the new allies' treaty between the USSR and Romania, Soviet people express confidence that our friendship will strenthen and develop. They wish the fraternal Romanian people successes in socialist building and in the joint struggle for peace.

SOVIET-HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC SESSION ENDS 9 JULY

PM111533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] A routine session of the Soviet-Hungarian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation was held 8-9 July in Moscow.

The commission examined and outlined pratical measures for implementing the Long-Term Program for the Development of Cooperation Between the USSR and Hungary for the Period through 2000. In particular proposals from USSR and Hungarian ministries and departments were approved for the further expansion and intensification of specialization and sharing in the production of output of automobile building, tractor and agricultural machine bilding, instrument building, the communications industry, construction and road machine building, ferrous metallurgy, and industrial rubber articles.

Avenues were outlined for work to improve the technical standard and quality of reciprocal deliveries of output and to create and introduce into production new types of highly productive equipment for the production of fluorescent lamps and telephone cables with plastic insulation, for the mechanization and automation of loading and unloading operations, and for the improvement of the reliability and quality of the construction of main pipelines. During the commission's work seven agreements and two sectorial subprograms for the development of cooperation through the year 2000 were signed.

The session agreed on specific measures to render assistance to the sides' ministries and departments in fulfilling their mutual commitments in 1985.

The Soviet delegation was headed by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Hungarian delegation by J. Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

RYZHKOV, OTHERS MEET WITH BULGARIAN DELEGATION

LD121809 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 12 Jul 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] At the CPSU Central Committee's invitation, Comrade Zarev, Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee secretary, was in the Soviet Union with a group of responsible BCP officials from 8 to 12 July. The Bulgarian comrades were received by Comrade Ryzhkov. They had conversations at departments of the CPSU Central Committee, the Leningrad CPSU Obkom, and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. They visited a number of Moscow and Leningrad scientific-research institutions and production associations.

During the meetings and conversations, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, an exchange of views was held on a broad range of questions pertaining to the work of party and state organs, and labor collectives in resolving problems of accelerating scientific-technical progress in the USSR and Bulgaria. There was discussion of ways to further deepen cooperation in this field.

Taking part in the conversations was Zhulev, the Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR.

TASS NOTES ALBANIA ELECTS CAMI A PARTY SECRETARY

LD121024 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade July 12 TASS -- The Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labor has held a plenary meeting in Tirana under the chairmanship of Ramiz Alia, first secretary of the party's Central Committee, the Albanian news agency ATA reported. The plenum heard a report of the Political Bureau of the party's Central Committee on the fulfillment of all planned targets along strict compliance with resource-saving measures and took relevant decisions.

It elected Foto Cami, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labor, to be a secretary of the party's Central Committee.

GOBACHEV REPLIES TO ASSISI PEACE CENTER MESSAGE

LD160853 Moscow TASS in English 0841 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Rome July 16 TASS -- USSR Ambassador in Italy Nikolay Lunkov has met with a delegation of the international centre of the city of Assisi for peace among nations and turned over to it on behalf of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, an answer to the message from the centre:

"I thank you for the wishes of peace and wellbeing to the Soviet people. Many of the ideas expressed by you are consonant with the ones underlying the USSR's foreign policy activities. The main aim is to deliver the peoples from the threat of nuclear war. Neither the difference in the world outlook nor in political convictions should prevent the attainment of that aim.

"However complex and tense the present-day situation may be, we hold that there are all prerequisites for the life of the peoples in conditions of peace and cooperation. Extremely great in this is the role of peaceable public, its determination and persistence in eliminating the threat of war. We view your message as a contribution to the struggle for that lofty aim. I wish you successes in the service to the noble ideals of peace."

The international centre of the city of Assisi (Italy) for peace among nations, incorporating representatives of the religious order of the Franciscans as well as representatives of political and business circles, prominent workers in culture and the arts of Italy, has recently addressed to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, a message expressing deep concern about the destiny of peace, and urging all states to curb immediately the arms race, eliminate the seats of tensions and return to detente. In March-April 1984, a delegation of the centre visited the Soviet Union.

EAST BLOC SOURCES SAY SOVIET DIPLOMAT KIDNAPPED

NC151832 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 15 Jul 85 p 4

[F. Oikonomidhis report]

[Text] The Americans have kidnapped Sergey Bokhan, first counselor at the Soviet Embassy in Athens, and have taken him to the United States against his will.

This has been claimed by high-ranking Eastern Bloc sources regarding the Soviet diplomat who mysteriously disappeared about 2 months ago. According to these same sources, this view is based on the fact that Bokhan was a faithful party member, who led a fine life as a successful diplomat.

His facility with the Greek language made him needed in Greece, so the fat Sergey Bokhan, who was well-known for his witty jokes, was sent to Greece for a second time 2 years ago. His first assignment to Greece came after the [July 1974] change in government.

According to these same diplomatic sources, one should not rule out the possibility that Bokhan was brainwashed. This is particularly relevant in light of international press reports that Americans have been experimenting with certain drugs for this purpose. To support this view, the sources stressed that Bokhan has not been seen anywhere. His defection to the West was announced in a brief State Department statement, without a news conference by Bokhan.

Of course, the fact that he has not appeared publicly is not something unusual in the war of spies. He may not appear for some time.

What is strange is that Bokhan left his wife and daughter behind in Athens and his young son behind in Moscow.

Soviet Embassy officials took up this matter with the appropriate Greek authorities, who assured them that Bokhan did not cross the Greek border. This confirms the fact that the Americans transferred Bokhan to the United States through their own channels.

Although silent and unofficial transfer over borders is a common practice in the war of spies, the Soviets have expressed some discontent at the Americans' ability to conduct their affairs in Greece through their own channels. Of course, the famous British spy Kim Philby did not get to Moscow in a legal way.

The Soviet Embassy in Washington has asked to have one of its representatives meet with Bokhan. The 50-year-old Sergey Bokhan was a senior cadre of the Soviet secret service.

GREEK SPOKESMAN DENIES U.S.-SOVIET ENVOYS MEET

NC151620 Paris AFP in English 1605 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Athens, July 15 (AFP) -- A Greek Government spokesman today denied a local newspaper report that said the Soviet and U.S. ambassadors to Greece were laying the groundwork for the next U.S.-Soviet summit while cruising the Greek islands. The spokesman, Dhimitrios Maroudhas, said the diplomats, Monteagle Stearns and Igor Andropov, were on different cruise ships in different areas.

The paper, AKROPLIS TIS KIRIAKIS, had quoted unidentified sources as saying both diplomats were on the World Renaissance, a Greek cruise ship.

YELTSIN SPEECH TO LUXEMBOURG COMMUNISTS, RETURN

PM151113 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 85 First Edition p 4

[Unnamed PRAVDA correspondent and TASS report: "Friendship, Solidarity"]

[Excerpts] Luxembourg, 14 Jul -- A meeting took place at the building of the Communist Party of Luxembourg [PCL] Central Committee between the CPSU delegation headed by B.N. Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and PCL activists.

Opening the meeting PCL chairman R. Urbani warmly welcomed the CPSU delegation and stated that its arrival in Luxembourg is further proof of the durability of the internationalist ties which unite the two fraternal parties. Luxembourg's Communists, he stressed, value these ties highly and constantly advocate strengthening the cohesion and collaboration of communist and workers' parties in the struggle for social progress and peace.

The participants in the meeting greeted with tumultuous applause R. Urbani's appeal to further strengthen fraternal ties with the CPSU and the Soviet Union and to spare no effort in the struggle for the working people's interests, for peace and socialism, and for a better future for mankind.

Addressing those present, the leader of the Soviet delegation conveyed to the Luxembourg Communists greetings from M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and all Soviet Communists.

Our parties, he said, are united by the ardent desire to ensure peace and happiness for all working people and put into practice the great ideals of the workers' movement. Each in its place, adapting to its country's conditions, they promote the resolution of the great and complex tasks set by life, both within the country and in the international arena. That is how our two parties act, guided by Marxist-Leninist, internationalist teaching. The leader of the CPSU delegation pointed to the profound prestige and respect which the PCL and its consistent internationalist course enjoy in our country.

The Soviet Union and all our people, he noted, are now living a busy, intensive life. The CPSU Central Committee April Plenum was a landmark for our party and country. The concept of the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific and technical progress, which was formulated at the plenum, has become the basis of CPSU strategy. It is now a question of achieving a qualitatively new condition of the socialist society we have built and of rapid progress in all salients.

As internationalists, the leader of the CPSU delegation went on to say, we also see the important international aspects of our domestic work and take account of its effect on world politics and the world revolutionary process. The Soviet Union's economic and defense might is a weighty factor in the struggle for peace and social progress. It is also a very important fact that our peaceful plans strike a major blow against anti-Soviet fabrications about the undemocratic, undynamic nature of the Soviet economy and its supposed inability to resolve the major problems of modern scientific and technical progress.

All the international activity of the CPSU and the Soviet Union has one priority, the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, the ending of the arms race on earth and its prevention in space, and the total destruction and prohibition of nuclear weapons. This is the aim of all our many initiatives and proposals. Taken together, they amount to an all-embracing program for preventing war, ending confrontation, and returning to detente. Now the main thing is not to slacken our joint efforts in the struggle for peace, and to unite all realistically minded forces in that struggle.

I wish to assure you, the head of the CPSU delegation said in conclusion, that our party will continue to do the maximum possible to stop the arms race and arrive at mutual disarmament and the reduction of military spending. Ultimately, to ensure peace for the present and future generations.

B.N. Yeltsin presented the PCL with a gift from the CPSU, a portrait of V.I. Lenin, leader of the Great October Socialist Revolution and of the world's first socialist state, executed on silk by Pavlovo-Posadskiy craftsmen.

The meeting became a vivid demonstration of the sincere friendship and fraternal solidarity between the Soviet and Luxembourg Communists.

Luxembourg, 14 Jul -- The CPSU delegation headed by B.N. Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left for home today. The Soviet delegation was seen off at (Findel) airport by PCL Chairman R. Urbani, members of the PCL Central Committee Executive Committee, K.B. Udumyan, USSR ambassador to Luxembourg, and others.

The delegation was met at Moscow airport by L.N. Zaykov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.F. Isayev, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Construction Department; V.S. Shaposhnikov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International; and other CPSU Central Committee senior officials.

SPANISH INDEPENDENT FOREIGN POLICY EXAMINED

LD111443 Moscow TASS in English 1413 GMT 11 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 11 TASS -- The late 1970's and early 1980's became a very peculiar period in the history of Spain, a period of the assertion of a new, bourgeois-democratic system, Vadim Zagladin writes in the latest issue of the "NEW TIMES" weekly. The process of democratisation in the field of domestic policy influenced foreign policy as well, this being confirmed, in particular, by Spain's stand on a number of serious and pressing problems of our time.

Despite its belonging to NATO, the author notes, Spain strives to pursue an independent line in foreign policy matters. The voice of Spain has already sounded more than once in favour of the peaceful settlement of existing problems at the negotiating table. More than once it has made constructive proposals, including during the Madrid meeting of the participating countries of the European Conference on Security and Cooperation. The stand taken by Spain in respect of the situation in Central America, the Middle East and the south of Africa can be described as interesting.

It is these proposals and positions, the activity of Spain and its leadership, Vadim Zagladin stresses, that facilitated the growth of that country's prestige in the international arena and cleared the road for the development of truly goodneighbourly relations with many countries, including the Soviet Union.

PONOMAREV ATTENDS UK EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD151725 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 15 TASS -- A delegation from the Foreign Affairs Committee of the British Parliament led by the committee's chairman, John Anthony Kershaw, are continuing to familiarize themselves with life in the Soviet Union. They have had conversations in a number of ministries and departments and made a trip to Vladimir and Suzdal.

Britain's charge d'affaires ad interim in the Soviet Union, David Ratford, today held a reception on the occasion of the delegation's stay in this country. It was attended by Boris Ponomarev, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and other officials.

USSR, FRG PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET IN MOSCOW

PM110835 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general meeting "Meetings Held"]

[Text] A meeting was held in Moscow 8 July between L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, and a delegation of the FRG United Nations Society headed by Bundestag Deputy H. Timm. In conversation they emphasized the importance of UN activity aimed at removing the threat of nuclear war and strengthening international peace and security.

AFRICAN OFFICIALS RESPOND TO REPEAL OF CLARK AMENDMENT

Angolian Ministry Issues Statement

LD151918 Moscow TASS in English 1421 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Luanda, July 15 TASS -- The racist Republic of South Africa and the USA pursue a coordinated policy directed at destabilising the situation in the People's Republic of Angola, overthrowing the country's legitimate government and replacing it with a puppet regime, says the statement issued here by the Angolan Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Since the very first days of independence Angola has been a target of Pretoria's incessant aggressive actions, the statement stresses. Vast material damage worth more than ten billion dollars has been inflicted. The acts of terrorism of the racists have resulted in numerous losses of human life.

In carrying out its criminal plans the enemies of Angola are actively employing the gangs of the UNITA terrorist grouping, the ministry points out. They give the latter political, military and financial aid, which they vigorously tried to camouflage until now. The cancelling by the U.S. Congress of the Clark Amendment, the statement points out, has given the Reagan administration a free hand for open interference in the interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, for bringing military-political pressure to bear on the Angolan Government.

In this connection, the statement says, the People's Republic of Angola sees no other way but to terminate the contacts, which were earlier established with the U.S. Administration in order to resolve the region's burning problems. Washington and Pretoria bear all responsibility for the escalation of violence in the south of the continent. The Angolan people, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stressed, is resolved to do its utmost to uphold the gains of the revolution, sovereignty, territorial integrity and freedom of its homeland.

OAU Ministers Level Criticism

PM151754 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Sharp Criticism"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 15 Jul -- The participants in the 42d session of the OAU Council of Ministers, which is being held here, are sharply criticizing the Reagan administration's actions encouraging terrorism in southern Africa.

In particular, they condemned the U.S. Congress' decision to rescind the so-called Clark Amendment formally prohibiting the granting of aid to the puppet anti-Angolan groupings, describing this step as an "act of hostility" toward Africa. ENA, the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY, reports this in a dispatch on the session's proceedings.

A. Van Dunem, minister of external relations of the People's Republic of Angola, stated that Washington is effectively unleashing aggression against the PRA [People's Republic of Angola] since the UNITA, [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] terrorists will now be able to receive weapons openly from the United States for the struggle against the country's legitimate government. Independent Africa, he stressed, must duly rebuff this imperialist action aimed at destabilizing the situation in Angola and other states in the south of the continent. A. Van Dunem called on the OAU Council of Ministers to formulate an appropriate plan of action and submit it for consideration by the forthcoming 21st session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU Countries.

J. Chissano, Mozambique's foreign minister, warned the session participants that the example of the United States, which has adopted a course of openly supporting the UNITA bandits, may be followed by other Western powers too. Mozambique and Angola, he declared, are today fighting against the same enemies they fought against during the period of the struggle for independence. Hostile forces that receive orders from Washington, Pretoria, and certain other western capitals are seeking the recolonization of the two African countries. Pointing out that Mozambique now needs the same material support from the OAU that it did during the period of the struggle against the colonialists, J.Chissano called on the OAU Council of Ministers to take specific steps in this direction.

SOUTH AFRICA DEVELOPING 'ETHNIC' BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

LD131511 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 13 Jul 85

[Text] According to a report by the Angolan paper JOURNAL DI ANGOLA, Pretoria has installed so-called walls of death on the border with Zimbabwe. At the microphone is international affairs journalist Sergey (Shamaryn):

These walls of death are rows of barbed wire under high voltage. Such walls are also destined for the length of the apartheid state's borders with Mozambique and Botswana. These structures have a single purpose, to prevent Africans pursued by the racists from leaving the bounds of the country. Now the Republic of South Africa is, in the full sense of the word, a concentration camp enclosed by barbed wire.

However, this is not all that the Pretoria authorities have prepared for the recalcitrants. A top secret center for biological research is situated in the South African town of Louis Trichardt. Work on the creation and prefecting of bacteriological weapons has been going on there for more than 20 years already. The racists are given invaluable help in this by the U.S. CIA and the Pentagon, who were the initiators of the development of so-called ethnic weapons. The purpose of this is to obtain chemical and biological means which will strike members of some races and be harmless to the others. In the given instance, these weapons are directed at the extermination of Africans and Asians.

The latest facts are evidence that work in ethnic weapons is in full swing in South Africa. Thus, in the Oshakati region in northern Namibia, there is a concentration camp which operates in a special way, earmarked exclusively for African freedom fighters. At the center of the camp are three concrete huts surrounded by barbed wire; this is sector no. 10, in which the racists carry out experiments on political prisoners. Originally they followed in the footsteps of fanatics from the Japanese Detachment No. 731, who created a death factory near (Harbin) during World War II where prisoners were injected with bacilli of cholera, bubonic plague, and other infections. Now the South African sadists have gone further.

As (Gavin Coutra), a South African, told UN staff last summer, the South African war department has begun testing ethnic weapons. Such is the picture of fascist hell created in the Republic of South Africa to prevent the growth of the liberation struggle of the indigenous population of this country.

ANC PRESIDENT ISSUES STATEMENT ON NAMBIA

LD160622 Moscow TASS in English 0553 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Luanda July 16 TASS -- International imperialism headed by the United States is trying in every way to block the fulfilment of the Security Council's Resolution 435 on Namibia. This is said in a statement distributed here by President of the African National Congress of South Africa Oliver Tambo.

The main aim of such actions, the statement says, is to slow down the process of the decolonisation of Namibia which the racist South African regime continues to use as a springboard for subversive actions against independent states in the south of Africa. The people of South Africa, it is stressed in the statement, resolutely come out in support of the Namibian people's struggle for its rights under the leadership of its spirited vanguard -- the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO). It solidarises with all progressive forces struggling for peace, independence, peace and social progress.

GHANA ACCUSES CIA OF INTERNAL INTERFERENCE

LD141634 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 14 Jul 85

[Text] Accra Jul 14 TASS -- The American Central Intelligence Agency is mounting subversive activity against Ghana's legitimate government, says a statement, released here, by the west African country's Interior Ministry. Operations by the U.S. espionage agency in Ghana cannot be described otherwise but as gross interference in its internal affairs, the statement stresses. Their objective is to destabilize the situation in the country and disrupt progressive change.

U.S. officials deny the CIA's vigorous aid to counter-revolutionary elements in Ghana. This is confirmed, however, by numerous facts, the statement says. Early in 1983, a CIA operative, living in a safe flat in Ghana, masterminded a plot aimed at ousting the ruling Provisional National Defence Council. In March 1983, the CIA's dirty operations in the republic were publicly exposed at a press conference by a council spokesman.

Commenting on the Interior Ministry statement, the government newspaper THE GHANAIAN TIMES writes that Langley men are seeking to discredit and thwart the national government's measures, spread rumours compromising Ghanaian public and state figures, provoke tribal strife.

MUGABE VICTORY HERALDS SOCIALIST FUTURE FOR ZIMBABWE

PM110833 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 10 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Zimbabwe: Government Formed"]

[Text] Harare, 9 Jul -- Zimbabwean President C. Banana has instructed R. Mugabe, president of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF), to form a new government. In the general election, the party won 63 of the 100 seats in the new House of Assembly. It previously held 58 seats.

The success of the ruling party, which made a large contribution to liberating the country from racist, colonialist oppression, was predictable. In the past 5 years the republic has taken measures to democratize public life, has introduced free elementary education and a medical service, and established a minimum wage for industrial and agricultural workers. Workers' committees have been set up at production units, the activity of foreign monopolies is monitored, and a campaign to eradicate racial discrimination is being waged. Special stress is being laid on creating and strengthening a state sector and developing a cooperative movement. The rich cultural inheritance of the Zimbabwean people is being revived.

The second ZANU-PF Congress last August proclaimed a course of building in the long term a socialist society based on principles of Marxism-Leninism.

CASTRO PROPOSES JULY MEETING ON LATIN AMERICAN DEBTS

LD152310 Moscow TASS in English 2006 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Havana July 15 TASS -- Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, addressed a big group of statesmen, politicians, parliamentarians, economists, trade union leaders and heads of public organizations of Latin America and the Caribbean proposing to hold a meeting in Havana at the end of July. It is planned to discuss the issue of foreign debt of the countries of the region and the urgent need to establish a new international economic order.

The external debt, says a message of the Cuban leader, has become a very important problem for Latin American and Caribbean countries. It is a direct result of the very structure of economic relations betwen the developing countries and the industrialized capitalist nations. Fidel Castro noted that the urgent problems of the region could not be resolved for as long as inequitable trade, the anrachy in the monetary policy, protectionism and high interest rates existed.

CIA MERCENARIES' MAIN FORCE DRIVEN OUT OF NICARAGUA

LD151243 Moscow TASS in English 1041 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Managua July 15 TASS -- The Sandinist People's Army has driven out of Nicaragua's territory the main force of the CIA's mercenaries and has made it retreat into Honduras and Costa Rica, said President Daniel Ortega. Speaking on the radio and television programme "Facing the People", he said that only scattered gangs of the "Contras" remained in the border areas of the country.

It is through Washington's fault, the president said, that the Nicaraguan people, who accomplished the revolution six years ago, cannot live in peace. Thousands of Nicaraguans, including children, women and old people, [word indistinct] have fallen victim to the U.S. criminal aggression. The American mercenaries cowardly avoid clashes with the Sandinist People's Army and vent their anger on peaceful working people -- peasants, teachers and physicians. The Reagan administration and the puppet Honduran Government obedient to it bear direct responsibility also for the life of Nicaraguans, who were abducted and forcibly taken by Somocista gangs into the territory of the neighbor countries.

Armed defence of the gains of the revolution from the encroachments of the USA is the most important task of the Nicaraguan people, the president pointed out. At the same time the Nicaraguan Government is incessantly continuing its diplomatic efforts aimed at a peaceful settlement of the crisis in the region.

The government of Nicaragua will continue strengthening the Republic's defence in face of a growing threat of a direct military intervention from the USA, said Humberto Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, defence minister of the Republic. Addressing the ceremony of awarding new ranks to officers of the Sandinist People's Army, he urged the Nicaraguan people to turn the Republic into an unassailable fortress, against which the adventurist designs of the American aggressors will crash.

Lima July 15 TASS -- Defending Nicaragua means upholding the sovereignty of the peoples of the whole of Latin America. A statement to this effect has been made by Alan Garcia, who has been elected president of Peru and is to be inaugurated late this month.

Addressing a congress of the People's Party -- PP -- here, he stressed that his government would give support for the peaceful proposals of Nicaragua aimed at the speediest settlement of the crisis in Central America.

CIA PLANNING OFFENSIVE FOR NICARAGUAN ANNIVERSARY

LD160337 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Managua July 16 (TASS) -- The Central Intelligence Agency of the United States is preparing a new flagrant provocation on Nicaragua's border with Costa Rica. Its purpose is to create a pretext for a direct American military intervention against the Nicaraguan people, it was stated by the republic's Minister of Internal Affairs Tomas Borge. According to data from trustworthy sources, he said, mercenaries of the American espionage agency intend to bomb the Costa Rican border settlement of Penas-Blancas using planes bearing the markings of the Nicaraguan Air Force. Under this criminal plan the bombing is to be accompanied by a land attack launched by Somozistas wearing uniforms of the Sandinist People's Army.

With brazen cynicism the Reagan administration intends to accuse Nicaragua of aggression against Costa Rica at the time when the territory of Costa Rica, just as the territory of Honduras, is being used as a springboard for constant armed attacks on Nicaragua, the minister noted. Tomas Borge said Washington's inventions about the existence in Nicaragua of "Soviet military bases", "Sandinista repressions against Miskito Indians" and "Nicaragua's involvement in international terrorism" are reminiscent of the lying propaganda used by Goebbels.

It is the Reagan administration that engages in outright terrorism against the people of Nicaragua, Tomas Borge said. On Washington's orders American mercenaries are killing absolutely innocent Nicaraguan children, women and old people, burning down peasant cooperatives, attacking economic installations and abducting thousands of the republic's citizens to neighbouring countries.

The minister of internal affairs said that in an attempt to spoil for the Nicaraguan people the forthcoming celebration of the 6th anniversary of the revolution the CIA has infiltrated into the territory of the country almost all the Somozista groupings based in Honduras and instructed them to terrorise peasants, blow up bridges and perpetrate other acts of subversion and sabotage.

The people of Nicaragua will continue the resolute struggle against the counterrevolutionary scum and prepare to repulse the American aggression that is genuinely threatening the country, Tomas Borge said. The government of the republic is taking measures to increase its defence potential, strengthening the regular troops and creating detachments specially intended for struggle against the interventionists. The United States will not be able to enslave Nicaragua and strangle its revolution. In the event of aggression the peoples of Latin America and other parts of the world will rise to the struggle against the United States, Tomas Borge stressed.

PRAVDA VERSION OF GORBACHEV DNEPROPETROVSK SPEECH

PM271306 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 85 First Edition pp 1, 2

["Moving Ahead More Quickly: M.S. Gorbachev's Visit to Kiev and Dnepropetrovsk" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Dnepropetrovsk, 26 Jun (TASS) -- M.S. Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, arrived from Kiev today in this major industrial center of the Ukraine. They were met at the airport by V.G. Boyko, first secretary of the Dnepropetrovsk Obkom; Y. P. Babich, chairman of the oblispolkom; and other party and soviet leaders of the city and oblast.

The Dnepropetrovsk Imeni G.I. Petrovskiy Metallurgical Works is a major producer of steel, rolled steel, and pig iron for Soviet machine-building. During his visit to the enterprise M.S. Gorbachev went to the blast furnace and sheet-steel rolling shops. In conversations with the workers, specialists, and party workers, basic attention was concentrated on the utilization of reserves necessary for sharply raising the efficiency of production, increasing output, and raising the product quality. This is the key to solving many urgent problems in the intensification of the national economy.

The enterprise, like the whole of the ferrous metallurgy of the country, has to sharply step up its rates of technical refurbishment. V.I. Derevyanko, the director of the works, spoke about the work which the collective and the communists of the enterprises are doing in this direction. But the outdated equipment of a number of sections in hindering the advance of production. No small amount of money must be spent on repairing it, but this path will not lead to a radical solution of the problem. It is essential to reconstruct the works. It was also noted that to increase production output the enterprise needs to be supplied with quality coke and the necessary quantity of raw materials.

Then there was a meeting in the Metallurgists' Palace of Culture between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the works collective. It was opened by V.F. Marchenko, secretary of the party committee. He gave the floor to M.S. Gorbachev.

The speech by M.S. Gorbachev:

In planning the trip to the Ukraine, said M.S. Gorbachev, I definitely planned to visit Dnepropetrobsk -- a major center of socialist industry, where I had not yet had occasion to be. Today I am glad of the opportunity to familiarize myself with the life of your collective, a glorious detachment of the working class, and to greet you cordially on behalf of the Central Committee of our party and the Soviet Government.

Meetings with Soviet people are tremendously important for a party worker. The continual living link with workers, peasants, the intelligentsia, and youth comprises the main essence of party work. V.I. Lenin taught us this, stressing that a party worker must always be in the thick of the masses. The tremendous experience of our party's activity speaks of this.

It is this approach to party work that constitutes a guarantee of successful performance in economic, political, and educational tasks, that opens up broad opportunities for organizing people for joint struggle and toil, continually to measure our party directives against life and the invaluable experience of the working people.

What I have said is true for all party workers, wherever they may work: in the primary party organization, in the party committees of rayon and town, oblast, and republican level, in the CPSU Central Committee.

And if such an approach was necessary before, it is doubly and trebly justified today, now that we have entered a responsible stage of the social and economic development of our country, and new taxing but noble tasks face us.

It is this, really, that has dictated my current trip to the Ukraine, and in particular to Dnepropetrovsk, and my visit to your enterprise. This is the basic reason for our conversation, which I asked the leaders of your republic to organize.

But first, I would like to share my impressions from having gotten to know the work and life of your labor collective. I will say openly that my conversations with the workers of the enterprise, and all that I have seen, have produced a great effect on me. I have discovered many interesting things about the past, about your affairs today, and your plans for the future.

The nearly century-long history of the works is rich in revolutionary and labor traditions. The metallurgical workers were pioneers in the armed uprising against tsarism in 1905. During the revolutionary struggle they created their own republic, and formed the first soviet of workers' deputies in the Yekaterinoslav area. Their courage and revolutionary upsurge was highly valued by V.I. Lenin.

From the first years of Soviet power the works became a major supplier of metal for the construction sites of socialism, and cadres were forged here for metallurgical enterprises in many regions of the country.

In the Great Patriotic War and the years of postwar construction the plant's workers manifested great strength of spirit and heroism.

The works and its collective life a full-blooded life. The work carried out by you in the seventies on the technical renewal of production deserves good comment. It made it possible to reduce the number of people employed by 40 percent and at the same time double the output of products.

Production affairs are skillfully combined with concern for man, with constant attention to the questions of constructing housing, children's preschool institutions, health care projects, rest centers, sports facilities, and the development of social services. Although I must say that you can and must build more housing, including by your own efforts. A private subsidiary farm has been created at the works which is a good support for the improvement of the public food service for workers at the enterprise.

An important achievement of your collective is the high level of general educational and specialized training of the workers. It is noteworthy that now nine-tenths of the workers have higher, secondary specialized or secondary education. There are about 2,000 production rationalizers.

Without doubt, there is in all of this the contribution of the enterprise collective, its party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations. It is perceptible that the 2,500 communists working in your ranks are true and genuine organizers of all good deeds and undertakings.

I well understand that what has been said about your works and about its deeds is of course nothing new to you.

You are well aware of all this. But I wanted to say this because the activity of your collective and its achievements reflect, like a drop of water, the lives of thousands of other of our enterprises and the life of the whole country. Not only the achievements, but also the problems which are connected with resolving fresh tasks which are dictated by time, and by the requirements of the economy and of all Soviet society.

In this sense, our meeting is important in that it is taking place during a crucial period in the history of our motherland. We are all now engaged in how to implement the program which was worked out by the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development.

The essence of it is clear: We want to go further along the path of improving the living and working conditions of Soviet people, of comprehensively perfecting the socialist way of life; we want to maintain the country's defense at its proper level and strengthen the positions of socialism in the international arena.

For this it is essential to speed up the development rates of our economy, to make it more efficient, and our labor more highly productive. How can this be done? We in the Central Committee and in the government consider the primary method is to speed up scientific and technological progress.

A meeting recently took place in the Central Committee on this question. I think that you are acquainted with its results and main ideas, and, obviously, there is no need to repeat myself here. I will say just one thing: This was a broad, party-wide talk, frank, demanding, and impartial, on the fundamental problems of our development, the resolving of which the fate of the country, the well-being of society as a whole, and of every Soviet family depend.

We prepared for the meeting with all care. The views and proposals of workers, kolkhoz workers, scientists, party, and economic leaders, were studied. Much was contributed by meetings and conversations with labor collectives and the party-economic aktiv in Moscow and Leningrad, with the directors of associations and enterprises, specialists invited to the CPSU Central Committee. All of this helped to work out a deep and comprehensively substantiated evaluation of the state of the country's economy, and how to pinpoint our weak points and problems.

The meeting put forward a detailed program for resolving the pressing problems of the Soviet economy. In essence it is a matter of a different quality of growth, of new approaches toward realizing the principles of our development. The tasks have been set in a radical, large-scale way. Very serious demands have been made on everyone.

The question might arise: Are we not turning too sharply? No, and we have spoken about this more than once in the CPSU Central Committee. A different, calmer, approach would not suit us. The times dictate that this is exactly how we must act.

Another thing must be borne in mind: We must go at once and at the same time in many directions, otherwise things will not get off the ground, and the acceleration of our movement will not be ensured.

That is the common opinion not only of those taking part in the meeting, but of all those with whom one had occasion to discuss the pressing problems. For this reason the meeting defined a package of problems which we absolutely have to resolve -- and in the very near future at that.

This work has already begun. Measures have been sketched out on perfecting the structure of capital investment in order to give a "green light" to the development of strategically important branches of the national economy, which determine scientific and technical progress, and first and foremost to engineering, electronics, electrical technology, biotechnology and others. Particular attention is being paid to introducing the achievements of science and technology and resource-saving methods in production. The task has been set and practical efforts are being made to carry out the technical reconstruction of existing enterprises in the shortest possible time.

The entire management and planning system is to be improved, responsibility of the USSR Gosplan for final economic results is to be enhanced, and management organs of groups of homogeneous industries are to be set up. Such work will be started from the industries of the agroindustrial complex and machine-building. At the same time the role and responsibility of ministries will be changed. They should become headquarters of scientific and technical progress and focus their attention on meeting the needs of the country and population for appropriate output of the highest quality. In this connection it is intended to carry out work to reduce and simplify the management apparatus and to abolish superfluous management levels.

A considerable expansion of the independence and responsibility of associations and enterprises, the perfecting of the system of wholesale prices, of direct ties, and the improving of material incentives for labor collectives are envisaged. It is intended to create such conditions that collectives will find it advantageous to produce and introduce new equipment, to produce output of the highest quality, and to attain greater labor productivity.

The transfer of production to a qualitatively new technical basis makes fresh demands on the knowledge and qualifications of personnel. In connection with this, the need has arisen for a substantial restructuring of higher and secondary specialized education. It is necessary to perfect the system for raising the qualifications and for retraining everyone employed in the national economy -- workers, engineers and management specialists.

All this was said in detail at the conference. We have already started this work. It is being actively pursued in the central committee, the government, and planning and economic bodies.

The frank and principled assessment by the party of the state of affairs in the economy, the clear program of action and exactingness toward personnel are meeting with complete understanding within the country, the speaker continued. Responses coming in to the CPSU Central Committee and the other central bodies from workers and Kolkhoz members, engineering and technical personnel and from scientists reveal their warm support for the party line of accelerating scientific and technical progress and their desire to do everything possible to implement it.

Soviet people pin great hopes on this line. The working people's interest in public affairs is growing, people's mood is lifting. Confidence is growing that work will be more interesting and life will be better for the honest and hard-working people, who are the overwhelming majority in our country.

The results of the conference were received with great attention in the socialist countries and in the communist and workers' parties. It is noted in particular that our country is finding the solution of current economic problems by taking the path of further developing and utilizing more fully the main advantages of the socialist system, above all, the vast potential of the planned economy and of the fact that all strata of society have an interest in the further improvement of the socialist way of life and of Soviet Democracy.

Our peaceful plans, which enjoy the approval of the Soviet people, are striking a serious blow at anti-Soviet fabrications that allege the Soviet economy is undemocratic, undynamic, and incapable of resolving the large-scale problems of modern scientific and technical progress.

The reactions are, of course, varied, but they all testify to one thing. By speaking frankly and constructively of our new tasks, we have taken a large step in the right direction, and have mapped out measure that point the country toward the implementation of positive changes which will be historic in scale.

But it is not enough to work out the correct policy, to take the right course, to adopt good decisions. The main thing is to organize their execution, to start to act. I stress: precisely to act. Real practical deeds must not be allowed to drown in loud words about the correctness of the steps being outlined. It would be inadmissible to slow down in expectation of some sort of new instructions and prescriptions from above. We must function today, now, all of us together, in order to merge the efforts of all sectors of the economy into a single stream. Each one of us must retune ourselves, gird up our loins and work with the utmost sense of responsibility and energy. There is not and cannot be room for conservatism and indifference, disorganization and squandering, bureaucracy and red tape.

A few days ago the Politburo examined the results of the conference, unanimously approved them, and adopted the appropriate decision. Thus its ideas, conclusions, and practical measures have been given the force of a party document, and we have, as it were, embarked on the next, no less important stage of our work -- the stage of practical activity for implementing the elaborated strategy.

In the upper echelons, as I have already said, this work has started, and the CPSU Central Committee will be strictly monitoring its progress.

At the same time the success of the matter and the results of all our undertakings depend on the workers, peasants and intelligentsia. In the final analysis everything is determined in the workshops and on construction sites, in the rolling mills and on automated production lines, in fields and on farms, in scientific laboratories and design offices. We shall not be able to speed up our development without relying on the people's lively creativity and the interest of millions and millions in changes for the better in all spheres of life. "Socialism," V. I. Lenin taught, "is not created by orders from above. Formal bureaucratic automatism is alien to its spirit; socialism is alive, creative, the creation of the popular masses themselves."

It is important that the masses of working people should set about resolving the set tasks and see their own cause in them. The party addresses primarily the working class. This was taught to communists by Lenin, who saw in the working class a stable support for socialism, a force capable of assuming the bold initiative and of providing an example of how we must approach and resolve the nationwide and statewide problems.

The huge political experience of the working class, its ideology, its high degree of consciousness, will, discipline and proletarian intolerance of shortcomings, its feeling for social justice organizes and unites the whole of our society and permits us to go forward with conviction and optimism. Comrade Metallurgists, the party highly evaluates the vanguard role of the working class, and treasures its trust and support. The party will go on doing everything possible to strengthen its links with the working class.

The Central Committee is certain that the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia will energetically implement the policy of speeding up the country's social and economic development. It is already essential to bring into play all the reserves and possibilities for raising efficiency and quality. I am stressing this because work is today underway, on the basis of control figures, in industries and republics, in associations and enterprises, on the plan for the 12th 5-Year Plan period.

Work on it must be given a truly businesslike, nationwide character. Everything must be done to see that the tasks of the basic directions are underpinned by a firm material base, and to work out realistic and effective measures to fulfill them -- ones that really are realistic and effective. This is now an extremely important economic, social and political task.

We are expecting a great deal from the workers, kolkhoz workers and intelligentsia of the Ukrainian SSR, and its party organization. The republic's working people are rightly proud of their industry, agriculture, science and culture. The republic is making an important contribution to the country's economic and defense might. It produces almost one-fifth of the national income, more than one-fourth of coal recovery, more than one-third of steel and rolled iron, and a considerable part of agricultural output. Each success means a substantial addition to nationwide riches; on the other hand, every disruption in work is also especially perceptible.

The Ukraine's economy continues to advance, but there are also great reserves for improving matters here. Fairly high targets are being set in the planning for the 12th 5-Year Plan period. The volume of industrial output, especially in the sphere of machine-building and metal-working, and the chemical and petrochemical industry is growing substantially. Great attention is being devoted to the development of power engineering. An upsurge of the industries of the agroinoustrial complex is envisaged.

As you know, at the conference in the CPSU Central Committee serious criticism was levelled at the work of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy. This criticism is also directed at the republican ministry. The fact is that a large part of the backlog in production and supplies of metallurgy products falls to your republic's enterprises.

In recent 5-year plan periods ferrous metallurgy has not been fulfilling its plans. This industry is now increasingly often disrupting the rhythm of work in the national economy. If this has been undesirable up to now, it is all the more inadmissible at present when the country's machine-building industry is facing huge tasks.

The reason for the position that has come about lies in the slow renewal of fixed assets in the industry. Yet at the same time enormous amounts of funds are allocated for their repair. The procrastination in assimilating progressive new equipment and technological processes and in producing types of metallurgy products which are more economical and of higher quality is a cause for alarm.

The construction of new technology installations is taking place only slowly. Here at your works the building of a new "550" medium-section mill has already been going on for 5 years and in that time only one-third of the budgeted cost has been used up.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers recently adopted a decision on the technical re-equipping of the ferrous metallurgy industry. This stipulates a wide set of measures for the cardinal renewal of the industry's production assets and for raising the industry to a qualitatively new technical level through mobilization of intensive factors.

The scale of the work ahead is enormous. It is envisioned in the 12th 5-Year Plan period to bring into operation machines for continuous casting of blanks and double the casting of steel by this progressive method; to reconstruct and technically re-equip enterprises built in the years of the 1st 5-year plans; replacing blast furnaces by converters and electro-smelting furnaces, and to implement other major measures.

An important point is that provision is also simultaneously made for social questions to be dealt with, such as raising the level of mechanization of labor and improving the conditions in which this is done. Preceeding from this, it is evident that you need to work at prospects for the development of the works.

During the conversations at the works, much was said about radically reconstructing it. Possible alternatives have been mentioned, and preliminary calculations indicated. But the years pass, and there is still no final choice. The Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, and USSR Gosplan must speed up the solution of this pressing question. But your role is not a secondary one either; you must act more energetically.

I want to focus your attention on the reduction in heavy physical and lowly qualified manual work. I know that this problem is studied actively among you. Nevertheless, the state of affairs should not satisfy you. At your enterprise one worker in five is still doing manual labor. Efforts must be made to reduce to a minimum the proportion of this kind of labor.

Work to seek reserves and put them into operation is now developing everywhere, M.S. Gorbachev went on to say. The main lever, of course, is an acceleration of scientitic and technological progress. It is necessary indeed, without wasting time, to do everything possible to ensure a mastering of the latest achievements of science and technology and front-ranking experience of each production association and at each enterprise.

At the same time the technical re-equipping of production is no simple matter, and it is not so simple to carry it out simultaneously and everywhere. For this reason, it is necessary in the 12th 5-Year Plan, especially in its first years, to build up the pace of the development of production, using all possibilities. These possibilities exist everywhere, in all sections and work stations.

First and foremost, this means a better use of what we have at our disposal through installing order, enhancing a sense of responsibility, and strengthening discipline. It is only thus, without any kind of expenditure, that it is possible to significantly raise labor productivity of many enterprises. Thus, on the day when the USSR Central Statistical Administration held a special study at the Odessa Milling Machines Works, labor productivity rose by 19 percent. Just think, comrades, how great our reserves are.

They are great in other aspects of work too. Indeed there is perhaps no more urgent task than that of saving fuel, raw materials and other materials. They are costing us more and more. With the growth in the scale of production, the significance of saving grows. We use fuel, timber, cement and various raw materials by no means in the best possible way. A careful attitude is also needed toward metal. You cause quite a bit of metal wastage in the production process because you do not give the consumers the grades he needs and the machine builders use too much rolled metal. A lot of metal goes to waste because of rusting, or because it is used for the wrong thing.

Squandering is robbing oneself and the whole of society. It is an obstacle in the way of the growth of people's well-being.

You should know that reducing the expenditure of fuel, energy, raw material and materials by just 1 percent would enable us to increase the increment in our national income by nearly R7 billion. For this money it is possible to build hundred of thousands of new apartments, health clinics, kindergartens and schools.

Of course, our possibilities and reserves are connected with improving the quality of production. Low-quality production can be felt by every worker, every man. This means unreliability in the functioning of equipment in production, waste of time and resources on repairing domestic appliances, dissatisfaction with the external appearance of many goods.

Fundamental improvement in production quality is becoming something of primary importance today. Reserves available here have largely remained virgin territory, even though quite often their use does not involve any substantial expenditure.

In order to resolve this problem, what is needed above all is strict adherence to technological discipline and for every worker to carry out his duties with a feeling of great responsibility. At the same time, we should also think about stepping up economic measures to influence the improvement of production quality, M.S. Gorbachev noted.

In a word, wherever you turn, the reserves are immense. Making use of them is largely connected with planning, material and technical supply, and administration as a whole. That is true. But it is necessary to move forward on a broad front. Everyone must contribute to practical matters. It is essential to have an economical attitude toward public property, to learn to count correctely, analyze and measure one against the other expenditure and results, and to be a thrifty manager.

When it calls on the Soviet people to labor selflessly and intensely, the party has a single aim: to make the life of our people better. In the country there is but one master, the working man, and everything that is done is done in his interest.

Concern for man and his growing material and cultural needs was and is the main substance of our plans. This is what we base ourselves on when formulating the tasks of the 12th 5-year plan period. The well-being of the people must be raised to a new level, and all aspects of the living conditions of Soviet people must be improved, whether housing and working conditions, services and goods, pensions entitlements, or spiritual development.

M.S. Gorbachev went on to dwell on foreign policy in his speech. Soviet people, he said, are well aware of the vast efforts being made by our party and government to defend peace and to protect our earth from nuclear calamity. V.I. Lenin once very clearly expressed the principled position of the socialist state when he said: "...We promise the workers and peasants to do everything we can for peace. And we shall do so."

Many years have passed since then. Our people have lived through many bad times; they have had direct experience of the bloodiest wars. With every passing year our state became stronger and mightier. Today it is a great world power, ready to give a fitting rebuff to any aggressor. But today we still promise the workers and peasants, even more firmly than every before, to do everything possible for peace. And we shall do so.

We live at a tense time. You can see that for yourselves. The lives or deaths of hundreds of millions of people, and indeed the destinies of the whole of mankind, depend on whether the warmongers can be stopped.

In the existing circumstances, in solving the tasks of strengthening international peace, we must think above all about strengthening the positions of the countries of socialism in the world arena and promoting the development of all-round cooperation among them. We are already trying to act in this way. At issue here is the deepening of economic cooperation and the economic integration of the CEMA member-countries. The well-arranged specialization, production cooperation, and active interaction in the sphere of the development of science and technology are making our community and each of its participants stronger in the economic sense and even more powerful in the sphere of defense. This reduces to nothing the policy of economic pressure, which is now being actively pursued by the West in regard to the countries of socialism.

The extension in April of the validity of the Warsaw Pact, the political and defense foundation of our fraternal alliance, for the next 20 years was a great event. This creates the preconditions for even further intensifying our joint struggle for peace. It has to be said in general, comrades, that relations among the countries of the socialist community are becoming closer and deeper and contacts among their political leaders more fruitful. This is a great cause. We shall do our utmost to promote this process.

I have already had occasion to speak about relations with the PRC. I believe that time has shown both sides that neither has anything to gain from estrangement and, all the more so, from unfriendliness and suspicion. Goodneighborly cooperation is wholly possible and desirable. For our part, we intend to facilitate actively things so that the negative patch in Soviet-Chinese relations, which has given rise to no small number of artificial after-effects, might be fully overcome. I am sure that in the end that is how it will be.

The contemporary map of the world is characterized by the increasingly more important role played in international life by states which have not all that long ago freed themselves from colonial or semicolonial dependence and have embarked on the path of independent development. Much in world development is going to depend on how the destinies of these countries shape up and how the more developed states build their relations with them.

For the Soviet Union, this question is completely clear. We see in those peoples who have freed themselves from colonialism friends and equal-rights partners in the struggle for the cause of peace and progress, and we are in total solidarity with their aspirations to assert their own sovereignty and uphold their own freedom and independence. Within a framework of equal rights cooperation and to the extent we ourselves are able, we help them to create their own advanced national economies.

In a word, we are doing and will do everything possible to expand and deepen equitable friendly cooperation with countries that have been liberated. Our recent meetings and talks with the leaders of countries such as India, Syria, and Nicaragua have also served this aim. We consider that a union of social progress and national liberation is the pledge of the best future for mankind.

Imperialist states pursue a policy different in principle. For centuries they have been exploiting the labor and robbing the natural resources of colonies, and have kept their peoples in poverty. Now they are trying to tie them to the system of capitalism, using all means in this -- economic, military, threats and intimidation, paltry handouts, and bribes. A firm noose of debt has already been thrown over many of them and is being pulled increasingly tighter. They are trying to prescribe to young states what sort of policy they should pursue at home. They overthrow and kill those who are undesirable or disobedient. This is the usual practice of the so-called states of the "Free World" pursuing colonialist policy.

It is precisely the reluctance of the aggressive forces of capitalism to acknowledge the right to sovereignty and independence for all states and the free determination of the paths of their development; the attempts to impose their will, to reshape and alter the modern world come what may to suit them; exactly this is today the greatest source of danger for peoples, the greatest threat to universal peace.

The question of questions for today is halting the arms race that has swept over the world and the transfer to reducing its accumulated stocks, M.S. Gorbachev stressed. In principle we do not need nuclear and other weaponry in order to build normal relations with the capitalist world if the latter, of course, repudiates aggressive schemes with regard to the USSR and other socialist countries.

We are ready to compete with capitalism exclusively in the area of peaceful constructive activity. For this reason we advocate the development of political dialogue and mutual interaction with capitalist countries, and the wide development of mutually beneficial trade and economic, scientific and technological, and cultural ties. We are ready to develop these ties on a stable long-term basis. But these ought to be honorable, truly mutually beneficial. Ties without any kind of discrimination. For example, to try and use trade for interference in our internal affairs is a hopeless matter. We do not need that kind of trade, we can do without it.

We are prepared to seek accord not only about ending the arms race, but about the greatest of arms reductions -- right up to general and complete disarmament. At present, as you know, we are holding talks with the United States in Geneva. The task before us, as the Soviet leadership understands it, is to end the arms race on earth and prevent one in space. We embarked on the negotiations in order to achieve these aims in practice. But all the indications are that this is precisely what the U.S. Administration and the military-industrial complex which it serves do not want. The attainment of serious accords evidently does not enter into their plans. They are continuing to implement their gigantic program of forcing through the production of more and more new types of weapons of mass destruction in the hope of achieving superiority over the countries of socialism, and dictating their will to them.

The Americans have not only failed to submit any serious proposals in Geneva for curtailing the arms race but, on the contrary, are taking steps which make such a curtailment impossible. I am thinking of the so-called "star wars" program to create a space strike weapon. Talk of its supposed "defensive" nature is, of course, a fairy-tale for the gullible. The idea is to attempt to paralyze the Soviet Union's strategic arms and guarantee the opportunity for an unpunished nuclear strike against our country.

This is the essence of the matter which we cannot fail to take into account. If the Soviet Union is faced with a real threat from space, it will find a way of effectively countering it. Let no one, and I say this quite definitely, doubt this. For the time being one thing is clear, that the American program for the militarization of space plays the role of a blank wall, barring the way to achieving the relevant accords in Geneva.

By its militarist policy the U.S. Administration is taking upon itself a grave responsibility to mankind. I can add that if it were to decide to adopt a more sensible standpoint, it would be a matter of a mutually acceptable agreement on far-reaching and really radical reductions of the stocks of nuclear weapons by both sides. The path would be opened up for totally eliminating these weapons and for removing the threat of nuclear war, about which all peoples on earth dream.

Well, and if our partners at the Geneva talks continue with their line of playing for time at the meetings of the delegations, avoiding a solution of the questions for which they have assembled, and using this time to push ahead with their military programs in space, on the ground and at sea, we shall then of course have to assess the whole situation afresh. We simply cannot allow the talks to be used again to divert attention and to cover up military preparations, whose aim is to secure a U.S. strategic superiority and maintain a line of world dominance. In rebuffing these schemes I am confident that we are supported by the really peace-loving forces throughout the whole world and that we are supported by the Soviet people.

The party Central Committee notes with great satisfaction that our peace-loving foreign policy meets with the complete understanding and approval of the Soviet people. But the main thing is that Soviet people not only approve it, but that they back it up with their actions and their work. And the more successful this work, the richer and stronger our homeland becomes and the more substantial the contribution it makes to the cause of universal peace and the progress of mankind.

The party must prepare for and hold its 27th congress in a businesslike way, the general secretary of the CPSU central committee said. It is a time of intensive work and responsible decisions. It is instructive to recall how Lenin conceived the work of the party and country at such a crucial period. Before the ninth congress of the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik), he expressed his thoughts on this score and ended them with the following conclusion. "Taking practical experience into consideration," Lenin wrote, "in order to cast aside what is harmful and to pool everything that is of value...that is how we see the tasks of the moment and the tasks of the party congress."

That is how we ought to approach the congress in every labor collective -- in works and factories, in kolkhozes and sovkhozes, in scientific institutions and design offices, in the whole country. We ought to approach it as Lenin taught, without superfluous words, energetically, firmly and consistently.

In conclusion M.S. Gorbachev thanked the workers of the works for the interest that they have shown in this comradely meeting, for their working support for the Central Committee's line and the work of the Central Committee Politburo and the Soviet Government. He wished those present in the hall, all the working people of the enterprise and their families successes in their work and studies, good health and all the best in life. (Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's speech was listened to with great attention and was repeatedly accompanied by prolonged applause.)

I.V. Korobov, blast-furnace foreman; Academician of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences Yu.N. Taran-Zhovnir, rector of the Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute; S.I. Antipov, rolling-mill operative of the sectional rolled sheet steep shop and party group organizer; and Y.G. Boyko, first secretary of the party obkom, spoke at the meeting of the determination of the labor collectives to strive for a radical improvement in work, to speed up the rate of scientific-technical progress and to raise the level of organization, discipline and responsibility of people for matters entrusted to them. They stated that the working people of the city and the oblast unanimously approve of the CPSU's course toward accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and are making every effort to maintain it by efficient work.

Present at the meeting were V.S. Shevchenko, chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium and A.P. Lyashko, chairman of the republican Council of Ministers.

NEW MINISTERS FOR CONSTRUCTION, MATERIALS NAMED

LD151541 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] In the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Shashipyatilnikov, Arkadiy Nikolayevich, USSR minister for industrial construction.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Voyenushkin, Sergey Fedorovich, USSR minister for the construction materials industry.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Yashin, Aleksey Ivanovich, from his duties as minister of the construction materials industry of the USSR in connection with his retirement.

IZVESTIYA CARRIES GROSSU REPORT ON CONSERVATION

PM111601 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Jul 85 Morning Edition pp 3-4

[Account of report by S. K. Grossu, chairman of the Soviet of the Union Commission on Nature Conservation and the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources, delivered at 2 July Kremlin session of the USSR Supreme Soviet: "Co-report of the Commissions on Nature Conservation and the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources"]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Deputies! This session is taking place at a time when active preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress have gotten under way throughout the country. The question under discussion has a direct bearing on what constitutes the highest aim of the Communist Party's activity -- the steady enhancement of the Soviet people's well-being. Conserving nature, showing concern for the purity of expanses of water and the air of the atmosphere, and making sensible use of the land, its inner wealth, the waters, the forests, and the animal world means showing concern for man, his health, and his working, living, and leisure conditions.

Nature conservation today is closely linked with a problem of vital importance to mankind -- the preservation of peace on the planet. Only the elimination of the threat of thermonuclear war will make it possible to safeguard both the favorable natural environment and life itself on earth. At the same time, efforts to preserve the environment within the framework of international cooperation are helping to strengthen peace.

In the period of the improvement of developed socialism, questions of ecological policy are objectively linked with problems of transferring the national economy to an intensive path of development. The party's policy of enhancing efficiency is aimed at achieving bigger results for less expenditure of resources. And this means making economical use of raw materials and supplies, reducing waste, and eliminating losses. In short, it means treating resources with care and conserving nature in every possible way.

Our legislation makes scientifically substantiated demands on state organs, associations, enterprises, organizations, and establishments, as well as on all citizens. The fulfillment of these demands has made it possible to lower the level of harmful influences on the environment. Against an almost 50-percent increase in the volume of industrial production during the 10th and 11th 5-Year Plans and growth in other sectors of the economy, there has been a reduction in discharges into the atmosphere from stationary sources and expanses of water have become considerably cleaner.

The forest area has increased, the network of reserves has been expanded, and pollution of the world ocean has been reduced -- which is a substantial contribution to the cause of nature conservation on our planet.

The USSR Council of Ministers report provides a comprehensive characterization of observance of the demands of nature conservation legislation in the country and shows the results of work in this direction. The chambers' Commissions on Nature Conservation and the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources support the report's conclusions and propositions. At the same time, it is necessary to dwell on certain acute problems which must be resolved more persistently and consistently for the further improvement of environmental conservation and nature utilization.

During the preparations for the session, deputies studied the state of work on the question under discussion in all parts of the country and arrived at the conclusion that the nature conservation legislation is still not being realized in full. Officials frequently avoid observing it, guided by departmental interests and sometimes even by their own personal interests. This causes tremendous harm to nature and to society. The state organs which are called upon to monitor the state of affairs in this sphere and to combat such offenses fail to ensure the proper fulfillment of the functions entrusted to them.

Take, for example, such a very important task as the conservation and rational utilization of land. Without false pathos we call our land our mother and benefactress, our country accounts for one-sixth of the world's arable land and more than half of all its black earth. This is a priceless asset, but sometimes we ourselves do not cherish it. The decrease in the land's natural fertility in individual places arouses great alarm. There has been a considerable drop in the soil's humus content in a number of regions in recent decades. At the same time, according to specialists' assessments, losses in the harvest of grain crops are as high as 5-7 quintals per hectare. Union republic councils of ministers and the USSR Ministry of Agriculture must step up control over the correct utilization and conservation of land, over the implementation of measures to combat water and wind erosion, and over the fulfillment of land recultivation plans and everywhere activate work on enhancing soil fertility.

Violations of demands relating to the conservation of the atmospheric air arouse serious concern. Many enterprises fail to ensure their fulfillment. The situation is exacerbated by the continuous growth in atmospheric pollution with the exhaust gases of vehicles. As long ago as 1972 the USSR Supreme Soviet proposed that measures be taken to reduce the toxicity of exhaust gases from internal combustion engines. However, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, and the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, on which, above all, the resolution of this problem depended, failed to ensure the necessary results.

The unsatisfactory state of the air in a number of cities has a substantial effect on the population's health and, which is particularly alarming, could affect future generations. The appropriate ministries and departments must take effective measures to improve the air environment, while the State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control and the USSR Ministry of Health must enhance the effectiveness of control in this sphere.

It should be pointed out that the level of pollution of a number of expanses of water still exceeds the prescribed sanitary norms. The land and sources of water continue to be polluted by toxic chemicals and other plant protection agents.

There are many shortcomings in the utilization of forests, fish assets, and valuable game species of animals and birds. In short, many questions demand solutions.

All this dictates the need to conserve nature more persistently and purposefully, to make better use of its riches, and to enhance the responsibility of economic and monitoring organs for this matter in accordance with the guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee March and April (1985) Plenums.

The economic utilization of natural resources remains one of the key tasks. As is known, expenditure of raw materials and semimanufactures per unit of national income is still great. At the same time calculations show that in the mining industry alone, given the comprehensive utilization of raw materials, it is possible to increase production 25-30 percent and ensure a substantial saving of capital and labor expenditure. At the same time the removal of natural resources would be limited, and there would be significant reduction in environmental pollution.

Because of departmentalism and sometimes even mismanagement, all valuable components are extracted from only half the deposits. More than one-third of the tin and approximately one-fourth of certain nonferrous and ferrous metals and other types of raw materials are lost during the enrichment process. According to current assessments, 65 billion metric tons of various kinds of waste, frequently very valuable waste, have now accumulated in recorded dumps and stores. This is how we pay for a narrow departmental approach to the assimilation of mineral resources.

The commissions consider this situation intolerable. To rectify it, it is necessary to improve the management of the sectors which extract and process mineral raw materials and fundamentally improve the coordination of the activity of ministries and departments in this important work.

The realization of the party's demands for the cardinal acceleration of scientific and technical progress; for a transition to fundamentally new technological systems; for the broad introduction of low-waste and waste-free manufacturing processes and resource-saving technology; and for the utilization of secondary resources is of special significance in the matter of strengthening nature conservation. The need to persistently resolve these tasks was pointed out very sharply at the conference at the CPSU Central Committee on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress. Potential for this exists in all sectors of the national economy. The experience of the Chelyabinsk S.M. Kirov Electrolytic Zinc Plant is significant in this respect. There the transition to waste-free production has been made in practice. What is more, the waste previously accumulated in dumps is being drawn into production. Nonferrous metals are extracted even from the slurry formed in the process of purifying waste water.

Such work is being done at far from every enterprise. Suffice it to say that in the country as a whole more than 92 percent of the solid waste formed every year does not get used. A considerable quantity of valuable substances is discharged with waste water or lost with exhaust gases. These are tremendous reserves of raw materials and semimanufactures. The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, the USSR Academy of Sciences, and ministries and departments should define the stages of the elaboration and introduction of low-waste and waste-free manufacturing processes and prepare and approve the necessary normative acts in the prescribed manner.

The tasks of improving nature utilization demand an increase in the results of scientific research.

It is no secret that it frequently does not now take into account the complex interconnections which exist in nature but confines itself to the interests of one sector. As a result, the realization of scientific recommendations does not always improve the state of the environment as a whole and, in a number of cases, gives rise to new ecological problems.

A graphic example of this is the construction of the dam which cut off the Kara-Bogaz-Gol Gulf. The denial of access to it for the waters of the Caspian has created a real threat to the gulf's existence and resulted in pollution of the environment and salinization of the soil on the adjacent territories, and they have now been forced to implement additional measures to rectify the situation which has been created. The existence of large forest tracts has been put in jeopardy because of the effect of discharges into the atmosphere from the aluminum plant situated in the region of the city of Bratsk. This attests to the need for scientists to increase their attention to the comprehensive investigation of the technical, economic, and social problems of nature conservation.

The resolution of all these problems should be provided for in a long-term state program of environmental conservation and the rational utilization of the USSR's natrual resources, the need to elaborate which is pointed out in the draft USSR Supreme Soviet resolution.

To enhance the effectivness of nature conservation legislation it is necessary to take measures to improve planning. It is necessary, above all, to ensure that any targets for commissioning economic projects, increasing production, and developing cities and transport arteries are formed with regard to nature conservation. It is necessary to choose the most efficient solutions, which provide the maximum national economic result with the minimum consequences for the environment. The role and responsibility of the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gosstroy, the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, USSR ministries and departments, and their expert organs in these matters must be enhanced.

The planning of capital investments for nature conservation needs improving. In a number of cases they are determined without adequate scientific substantiation or regard for the potential of enterprises in the joint construction of purification installations and the comprehensive utilization of resources and production waste. The tremendous funds allocated for these purposes are not everywhere utilized with the maximum efficiency.

It is also time to resolve such an important and urgent question as the allocation of a separate item of capital investments for nature conservation in the state plans of the country's economic and social development.

Strict observance of legislation in the planning and construction of new enterprises is of great significance for enhancing the quality of environmental conservation. However, this work is frequently carried out without the necessary coordination with the corresponding nature conservation organs. The USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Production of Mineral Fertilizers, and certain other ministries tolerate such instances.

Plans frequently do not include adequate nature conservation measures -- as a result of which one in almost every three plans for mining enterprises is rejected during expert appraisal. And things are no better in a number of processing sectors.

The partial flooding of individual territories in the Ukraine and the Volga basin as a result of the construction of hydraulic structures and pollution of underground water in the Crimea and other regions demonstrated the shortcomings in the plans for industrial enterprises, livestock-raising complexes, and irrigation systems.

The USSR Gosstroy must establish a procedure whereby all plans and export materials contain conclusions on the adequacy of the planned nature conservation measures to fulfill the demands of legislation. To this same end serious attention must be devoted to the elaboration and improvement of nature conservation normatives and regulations.

Ministries and departments must ensure the fulfillment of conditions whereby the new technology, materials, and equipment being created most fully satisfy ecological requirements. This is particularly important in the development of technical means designed for regions where nature reacts acutely to all external influences. The role of the State Standards Committee in these questions must be enhanced.

There are many shortcomings in the construction and commissioning of projects. A study of the state of affairs locally has shown that the construction of a number of purification installations has been dragging on since the 10th and even the 9th 5-Year Plans, against a prescribed normative time of 2-3 years. The allocated funds are not being assimilated in full. Because of this the fulfillment of measures to reduce environmental pollution is being held up in many ways, and the situation has even deteriorated in individual regions.

It is the commissions' opinion that the pace and volume of nature conservation construction must be substantially increased. Vigorous measures must be taken to eliminate the lag in fulfilling the directive organs; targets for ending the discharge of polluted effluent into the Azov, Black, Baltic, and Caspian Sea basins and into certain other expanses of water. It is necessary to ensure the strict fulfillment of the deamdns of legislation on the inadmissibility of commissioning projects without the planned purification installations.

The improve operation of the nature conservation structures which have already been constructed is of great significance. A considerable proportion of the water purification installations are working unsatisfactorily at enteprises of the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry, and the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, while almost one-third of the gas and dust trapping installations at enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry operate inefficiently or are defective. Anti-erosion structures are frequently in a neglected condition. There are serious violations by organizations of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and certain other ministries of the requirements relating to the utilization of special fish protection devices set up in internal expanses of water.

Shortcomings in the organization of the operation of nature conservation installations are the main reason for these violations. Enterprises have subdivisions for the servicing of technological units and mechanical, power, and other equipment. But, as a rule, all these subdivisions tackle the operation of nature conservation structures by way of an additional load. It is obvious that it is hard to achieve positive results with such a practice. It would be expedient to elaborate standard regulations and structures of departmental services for nature conservation and corresponding subdivisions in enterprises.

Comrade Deputies! The report by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the April (1985) Plenum of the party's Central Committee and also at the recent conference at the CPSU Central Committee set the task of seriously improving the management of the economy and the economic machinery as a whole. This also has a very direct bearing on nature conservation activity. For environmental conservation plans are fulfilled, as a rule, at a lower level than plans relating to the main production indicators. This means that is is necessary to create financial and economic levers, incentives, and sanctions which would prompt ministries, associations, and enterprises to strictly carry out legislation and enhance their responsibiltiy and interest in the rational utilization of natural riches.

It is also necessary to improve the methods of determining the economic efficiency of nature conservation measures and the damage from environmental pollution. The assessment of work and the system of measures of moral and material incentives for enterprise collectives must without fail be coordinated with the fulfillment of nature conservation measures. It is important to make the provision of incentives for workers employed in operating nature conservation projects greatly dependent on the quality of their immediate labor and to enhance the prestige of work on nature conservation. It is also desirable to examine the question of instituting the title of "USSR Honored Nature Conservation Worker."

During the preparations for the session, many USSR Supreme Soviet deputies and leaders of USSR ministries and departments and of union republic councils of ministers put forward proposals on the need to improve at all levels the system of supradepartmental management of environmental conservation. The corresponding proposals on this score have been submitted to the USSR Government by the USSR People's Control Committee and the USSR Ministry of Finance. And this is no coincidence. Nature conservation organs are now dispersed among more than 10 ministries and departments, and their activities are frequently duplicated. All this does not make it possible to ensure concerted and efficient actions in the interests of conserving the natural complex as a whole. The question of enhancing the role of internal sectorial control over the fulfillment of ecological demands is also posed acutely.

The commissions believe that measures must be taken to regularize state management of nature conservation. Of course, it is not a question here of expanding staffs, but of eliminating duplicate components, simplifying the apparatus, and enhancing the effectiveness of its work. For this it is also necessary to equip all nature conservation control organs and services with modern technical means.

Comrade Deputies! We are rightly proud of the cleanliness of many of our cities and highly appraise the persistent work of party, soviet, and economic organs in improving the external environment in a number of parts of the country. Appreciable results have been achieved in this direction in the cities of Leningrad and Kiev and in Astrakhan and certain other oblasts. However, the task faces us today of making fundamental progress everywhere in improving nature conservation. Success depends on how observance of nature conservation legislation and the active participation of labor collectives, the public, and the entire population in this important state matter are ensured locally.

It is necessary to arrange organizational and educational work so that the principles of socialist nature utilization become the norms for the personal conduct of every Soviet citizen. The improvement of the ecological education of the rising generation is of special significance in this matter -- which should be taken into account in the course of realizing the reform of general educational and vocational schools.

The soviets and their executive and administrative organs have a great role in ensuring observance of legislation. Wherever they make skillful use of the available reserves and potential and display initiative and persistence, a great deal can be done.

Good experience in nature conservation has been accumulated in the city of Dzerzhinsk, Gorkiy Oblast. Questions of observance of legislation are constantly in the city soviet's field of vision when planning and constructing projects, as are questions of the creation of sanitary protection zones. It is proposed, where necessary, to change enterprises' work regimes. The activities of nature conservation organs are coordinated closely. All this has made it possible to improve the air and reduce the pollution of expanses of water. Of course, there are still problems in the city, in which until recently intensive growth in environmental pollution was to be observed, but positive changes are in evidence there.

Unfortunately, not all soviets make full use of their rights or of the deputy's power of control. They frequently adopt numerous decisions on these questions but, at the same time, poorly organize their fulfillment. It is necessary to decisively increase demands on all economic leaders for violating nature conservation legislation. The soviets must cooperate more closely in this work with trade unions and other public organizations and make fuller use of the potential of nature conservation societies.

The successful realization of the provisions of nature conservation legislation demands the adoption of a number of additional normative acts. It is also necessary to improve the quality of the legal regulation of social relations with regard to conservation of the environment as a whole. It is necessary to enshrine in normatives the duty of the corresponding management organs to take strictly into account the unity and interconnection of projects of nature when drawing up economic and social development plans. It is important to establish the principle that preserving the quality of the natural conditions on which the possibility of a wholesome and healthy life for Soviet people depends takes priority when adopting all economic decisions. It is necessary to define the general principles of state management and control and of ecological expertise and also to resolve certain other questions.

Comrade Deputies! In preparing this question the Commissions on Nature Conservation and the Rational Utilization of Natural Resources of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet worked in close contact with the USSR Council of Ministers, the corresponding ministries and departments, public organizations, and scientific establishments. The draft USSR Supreme Soviet resolution on the question under discussion, which has been submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers, has been examined thoroughly and comprehensively by the chambers' standing commissions by way of a preliminary. The remarks and suggestions made by them have been duly reflected in the draft. Taking this into account, the commissions have approved the draft.

The examination at the USSR Supreme Soviet session of the question of observance of the demands of legislation on nature conservation and the rational utilization of natural resources is a very important state act of parliamentary control over the life of the country. It attests to the democratism of Soviet power and its constant concern for the people's interests and the well-being of the life of the present and future generations of Soviet people. It may be said with full confidence that the decisons which the USSR Supreme Soviet will adopt today will make it possible to step up nature conservation in our great motherland and will create conditions for the efficient utilization of natural resources -- toward which the Communist Party constantly directs us. (applause)

ECONOMIST PROPOSES NEW INDICATOR SYSTEM

PM151231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jul 85 First Edition p 2

[Economist G. Kulagin article: "Room for Maneuver: Improving the Economic Management Mechanism"]

[Text] Leningrad -- The CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, which resolutely condemned petty regulation and excessive bureaucracy, demanded that in addition to developing centralized initiatives in strategic questions we should also move more boldly toward expanding enterprises' rights and independence. It is generally acknowledged, therefore, that we need a new system of indicators -- a simple and effective system. What system should it be?

When discussing the structure of the optimum indicator system, it seems to me that we do not pay enough attention to the fundamental question of price fixing. Under the conditions of the planned economy, prices should be rigidly monitored by the state and not be dependent on departmental or localized interests. Ultimately, all indicators are derived from prices in one way or another: Sales are the sum of prices for output sold, cost price is price minus profit, productivity means the sum of prices divided by staff numbers, and so forth.

People often point to the difficulty of ensuring the effective monitoring of the millions of prices operating in the country. Indeed, it is not easy. Even so, the solution of this difficult question cannot be avoided. The creation of an efficient system of indicators is inconceivable without effective price control.

Can they be settled satisfactorily at all? For that we have to determine a group of the most important types of output such as fuel, energy, metal, basic kinds of agricultural produce, and railroad tariffs. Unquestionably, prices for those goods must be scrupulously examined and centrally approved by the USSR State Committee for Prices itself. For the remaining output the committee need do no more than determine which bodies are to set prices, suggest price calculation methods, and, as a matter of fundamental importance, set up an inspection apparatus to carry out checks and punish without fail those who violate those methods.

It is well known that despite certain shortcomings those methods currently in operation help to achieve the set goals so long as they are applied honestly. It goes without saying that prices are designed primarily to reflect socially necessary labor costs per unit of use value. But under conditions of the planned socialist economy, too, prices can take account of the scarcity of given types of resources and the specific conditions of particular enterprises. They can also be a powerful stimulus for the assimilation of progressive equipment and new output. It is important to ensure here that the total costs of live and embodied labor per unit of end result invariably fall. The profit ratio within a price, as is already accepted, must be proportional only to the producer's live labor costs. The rigid, steady observance of this rule makes profit a more accurate gauge of production efficiency.

It seems expedient to empower superior organs solely with the right to determine production specialization within the itemized product plan, monitor the observance of contract commitments, fix prices for the whole range of goods, plan profits, and lay down long-term rules for profit distribution. The fulfillment of commitments to customers should be considered the fundamental indicator of value here.

But what about prime costs, productivity, the saving of materials, the reduction of labor-intensiveness, new equipment, staff numbers, and wages funds? It is my profound conviction, based on long personal experience in production work, that all those indicators become redundant when you have rigid price control and an enterprise interested in making the maximum profit.

The whole diversity of economic and production situations cannot be foreseen from the center. For that reason the increase in the number of indicators based on the principle of "possible" and "impossible" does society no good and ultimately diminishes enterprise leaders' responsiblity. Give them an interest in profit growth and they will not waste their own materials, retain surplus staff, or pay people for nothing.

It is quite possible that in view of the complex manpower situation the aforementioned indicators will initially need to be supplemented by total staff quotas, with the final say on staff restrictions given to local organs of power. At the same time, an enterprise must undoubtedly be empowered to decide for itself how many workers, engineering and technical staff, and employees it needs within the prescribed quota. Of course it is time to stop the persecution of the administrative and management staff category. That merely swells the engineering [inzheneruyy] payroll.

Profit is a very important indicator under socialism. It reflects positive changes in the activity of a financially autonomous enterprise. But for it to "work" correctly the fulfillment of physical indicators and contract commitments for supplies of specific output must be made an essential condition of its growth in addition to price control. There is another condition which must also be observed, namely, a firm and simple procedure for dividing profit into the proportion taken from the enterprises and that proportion left at its disposal. Normatives here must not be bindingly uniform but, on the contrary, must take account of each enterprise's conditions. The only general condition is that such normatives should be long-term and have the force of law.

Only when these conditions are observed will enterprise economic, party, and trade union leaders be able to stimulate competition not in words but in deeds and mobilize collectives to make the maximum use of reserves.

On what should the proportion of profit left at the enterprise's disposal be spent? First, on fines for late deliveries or poor quality output. Then, and again according to firmly established rules, it is advisable to divide the remainder into two sections: the development fund and the material incentive fund. In addition to a proportion of the profit, of course, the depreciation allowance should also be channeled into the development fund, but on a much more significant scale than at present. This is why the re-equipping and modernization of enterprises should be a continuous process today. But so long as they depend on decisions and financing "from above," a director's responsibility for the state of an enterprise remains very much restricted. If money is allocated he can carry out renovations, if not, he just shrugs his shoulders. Consequently new plants are built where the assimilation of capacities has been delayed for many years.

Resources from the state budget and other centralized sources should be channeled into developing the infrastructure and creating new production units in eastern and northern regions. It is permissible to use budget allocations only in exceptional instances such as the complete reorientation of an existing enterprise toward the production of fundamentally different output.

In addition to increasing individual output the material incentive fund should be the main source of increasing working people's income, as was previously intended. The role of such forms of incentive as bonuses for competition winners, the "13th wage," the construction of housing, children's institutions, leisure centers, and so forth will then be greatly enhanced. This will help to unite the collective and strengthen discipline.

When reducing the number of indicators one should clearly abandon the assessment of enterprises' work solely according to percentage plan fulfillment. An enterprise' success should be judged mainly by its progress in comparison with the previous year. So long as the 100 percent-fulfillment figure remains that total mark with a carrot on one side and a stick on the other, we will never eliminate enterprises' attempts to reduce plans and conceal reserves or that misguided practice of retrospective adjustments. The increase in the production of actual output could be adopted as a measure of progress, so long as there are no restrictions on raw materials or sales, as could the increase in profits, which reflects all aspects of a collective's activity.

I am well aware that the ideas expressed here to not settle all the urgent questions related to improving industrial production management. It is time to resolutely restructure supply, too, to ensure that Gossnab organs are transformed from directing and monitoring institutions into true autonomously financing institutions and businesslike partners of production. Finally, we must actually set about combining the many, often not very productive, scientific research institutes, design bureaus, and various branches with enterprises within the framework of science and production associations, which have given a good account of themselves, and not merely pay lip service to the idea of combining them.

Above all, however, as the experience of the large-scale experiment shows, it is now time to clearly define the main principles of improving the economic mechanism and firmly delineate the rights and obligations of autonomously financing enterprises, giving them sufficient room for maneuver and full responsibility for the end result of work.

EARLY JUNE WEATHER, CROP STATUS REVIEWED

PM200850 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 Jun 85 p 1

[Agrometeorologist N. Ignatova report: "Weather and Crops, USSR Hydrometeorological Center Report"]

[Text] The average atmospheric temperature in Moldavia, the Ukraine, most of the Central Chernozem Region, and the North Caucasus during the first 10 days of June was 1-2 degrees above average annual values despite the unsettled weather and heavy rainfall. Over the remaining regions of the European part of the country, the weather was warm only in the first few days of June. Maximum temperatures reached 25 degrees, and even 32 degrees in some regions. Thereafter temperatures fell sharply everywhere. The weather was particularly cold in regions to the northeast of a line linking Tallinn, Moscow, Saransk, and Crenburg. During the 10-day period the average atmospheric temperature there was 3-5 degrees lower than average annual values, and it was 6-7 degrees lower than average in the northern half of the Volga-Vyatka Region and some Volga Region republics. The colder weather was accompanied by rainfall, mainly heavy. The heaviest rainfall (31-60 mm, and in places above 60 mm) fell in southeast Belorussia and Lithuania, the Central Region, the southern Volga-Vyatka Region and parts of the Central Chernozem Region, the western half of the Ukraine, Crimea, Moldavia, and most of Krasnodar Kray. The rainfall supplemented the reserves of productive moisture in the soil, and this had a favorable effect on the growth of agricultural crops.

Despite the colder weather, plant growth remains 5-10 days ahead in most regions of the country's European part. Winter grain crops South of a line linking Leningrad, Kostroma, Ustinov, and Chelyabinsk have formed ears and have flowered. Grain is at the milky ripeness stage in Moldavia, southern Ukraine, and the North Caucasus. Spring barley has started forming ears in most of the Ukraine, the North Caucasus Region, the southern Central Chernozem Region, and the lower Volga Region. Corn crop leaf growth has continued. Conditions for leaf formation and growth in regions where corn is grown for grain have been favorable. Buckwheat growth continued at a fast pace. It flowered 15-20 days earlier than usual in the Ukraine and the Central Chernozem Region. Potatoes have started flowering and sunflowers have started forming inflorescences in the extreme south of the European part. Atmospheric temperature in flax-growing areas of the Ukraine was close to optimal and this, coupled with the rainfall, created favorable conditions for stem growth and inflorescence formation by the flax crop. The Northern border for grass flowering has moved up to Riga, Vitebsk, Kaluga, Saransk, and Kuybyshev. Following the initial cut, grasses in the Ukraine, the orthern Caucasus, and the southern Volga Region have grown 10-20 cm.

In orchards in the European part of the country blossoming had finished by the end of the 10-day period. Young fruit growth is in progress among pip fruit crops, and so is fruit formation among stone fruit crops. Sour cherries have ripened in Moldavia, the southern Ukraine, the North Caucasus, and the lower Volga Region, sweet cherry and strawberry harvesting continued there, while tea picking continued in Georgia.

The weather remained cold with rainfall in most Siberian agricultural regions. Unsettled weather was observed in Kazakhstan. During the warmer period, the maximum atmospheric temperature there reached 26-34 degrees, and 35-37 degrees in the extreme south.

The warm weather in the Central Asian republics, mainly without rainfall, created favorable conditions for the harvesting of winter grain crops. Bud formation was observed among cotton plants on most of the territory.

Conditions were close to optimal for the growth and development of cotton plants in southern Central Asia. In the valleys of Uzbekistan and in southern Turkmenistan, cucumbers reached the young fruit stage, while green, and in places flesh-colored, ripeness was observed among tomatoes. Cherries have ripened everywhere and summer apples in some places, while picking of sweet cherries and apricots continued.

SHORTCOMINGS IN SOVIET FODDER HARVEST

LD122112 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 12 Jul 85

[Summary] Aleksandr Ruvinskiy takes a look at fodder preparations around the country. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, tens of millions of metric tons of hay and haylage have been laid in already. However, if we look at the area from which fodder crops have been harvested, we see that the first crop has been gathered from only one half of the total area. This means that a large quantity of grasses have passed their best but have still not been cut, thereby making a second crop from the same fields impossible. In Lithuania, Belorussia and Ukraine, for example, the first fodder crop is almost completely harvested. At the same time, in Kirghizia, only half of the crop is in, while the figure for Armenia and Georgia is even lower. In Kzyl-Ordinskaya and Guryevskaya Oblasts in Kazakhstan hay-mowing has been carried out on only one fifth of the field area. Work is going particularly slowly in Yaroslavl and Kostroma oblasts. Farm managers complain of bad weather, but we now have all kinds of fodder-procurement equipment suitable for any conditions.

HYDROCENTER CAUSES SALINIZATION PROBLEMS

LD131948 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 13 Jul 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Summary] In the Tyuya-Muyun hydrocenter in Khorezm Oblast, Uzbekistan, about 8 billion cubic meters of water accumulates from the Amu-Darya in the reservoir. The abundance of water has led to other problems for agriculturalists, however. In Khazaraspskiy Rayon the apricot and apple orchards have been starting to dry out in recent years and cotton and melon yields have fallen. On the Gagarin state farm, over 40 hectares of apple trees planted 6 years ago have had to be pulled up, and poplars and planes dry up within 4 years.

S.M. Muradov, first secretary of Khazaraspskiy Raykom, says that the filling of all capacities of the Tyuya-Muyun reservoir is nearly completed; furthermore, many irrigation canals pass through the rayon. "As a result, the level of subsurface water has risen round about 50 cm. We draw off about 25 choice meters of water per send -- saline subsurface water. The existing collection and drainage network is already unable to cope with such a flow of saline subsurface water." Experts believe that "urgent and fundamental measures" are needed to divert the subsurface water; various types of drainage are required, as well as the reconstruction of the lake collector and concreting of the canals passing through the rayon. A start has already been made on such work, but an insignificant start, calculated for a 15-year term. "And during that period, these places could return to swamp. That is, the republic's land improvement workers must seek reserves to save the fertility of this valley."

NEW REGULATIONS FOR WHEAT PROCUREMENT ADOPTED

PM111159 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Enhancing the Material Interest of Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes, and Other Agricultural Enterprises and Organizations in Increasing the Production and Sales to the State of High-Quality Grain of Food Wheat."

The resolution provides for the establishment, starting with the 1985 harvest, of a single purchase price for grain of durum wheat sold to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises and organizations in the sum of R150 per metric ton (basic quality specifications), and also for an extra payment of 100 percent of the set purchase price for first-class durum wheat grain, a 70 percent extra payment for second-class, and a 20 percent extra payment for third-class grain.

In 1985 kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises and organizations are to receive an extra payment to the tune of 50 percent of the purchase price for sales of durum wheat grain to the state above the average level reached in the 10th 5-Year Plan, regardless of whether this level is exceeded for grain as a whole.

It is established that, starting with the 1985 harvest, grain of strong strains of wheat sold to the state by kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises and organizations is paid for at a price 10 percent above the price set for soft wheat, if the grain of these wheats contains not less than 23 percent of raw gluten at a quality not lower than the second group.

Councils of rayon, oblast, kray, and republic (ASSR) agroindustrial associations are recommended to give bonuses out of the centralized material incentive fund of these associations to leading workers and specialists of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises and organizations who have distinguished themselves in ensuring an increase in sales to the state of grain of durum wheat and the strong and most valuable strains of soft wheat compared with the average annual level reached during the previous 5 years, to the tune of up to twice their monthly salary, on the condition that the set plans for sales (purchases) of wheat are fulfilled in the corresponding enterprise or organization as a whole.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers expressed confidence that party, soviet, agricultural, and procurement organs, leaders and specialists of agroindustrial associations, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises and organizations, kolkhoz members, and sovkhoz and grain reception enterprise workers will do everything necessary to further increase production of high-quality grain of food wheat and to fulfill and overfulfill the plans for sales of it to the state.

SOVIET AGRICULTURE TURNS TO NEW PRODUCTS

LD141955 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 14 Jul 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Summary] Political observer Anatoliu Ivashchenko presents a studio talk on the harvesting season now upon us, which includes not only grain and fodder crops, but also berries, orchard fruits and grapes. The latter have a season stretching from spring right through the end of the autumn throughout the USSR:

"In Talsi rayon, Latvia, the first berries harvested are sold fresh. As soon as it is time for the mass gathering of the harvest, processing enterprises join in the work, organized on the initiative of the Rapo Soviet. The same kolkhoz workers who grew the berries are employed in the sections. The work proceeds with the motto 'None of the crop grown for the bottle, turn it all into fruit juices, preserves and jams.' Talsi products are very popular among foreign buyers. "As is known, until very recently the produce was turned into fruit and berry wines, and all sorts of liquers and brandies. Now it will be increasingly used for food. This means that plants must be renovated and rebuilt. Direct links with trading enterprises must be sought in order to ensure that the garden to shop counter link operates quickly and without intermediaries."

The Politburo recently discussed measures to make rational use of fruits and berries, in view of the curtailment of wines and vodkas. Plants are to be turned to producing other food items, and sales of fresh fruits are to be increased. When planting new vines, preference is to be given to the best table varieties. The fact that excess stocks of apple juice, for instance, accumulate in some places does not mean that there is no demand for it. Rather, the juice is sold in huge containers which will not fit in domestic refrigerators, rather than in convenient-sized containers. In addition, the industry and the trading enterprises cannot agree on a price for fruit juices acceptable to both them and the purchaser.

There is great potential for the agro-industrial complex in establishing new facilities for freezing, drying, and preserving fruits and berries and inventing new sorts of ice cream and fruit cocktails.

BRIEFS

FARMERS OVERCOME BAD WEATHER -- The first half of summer has been hard on Soviet farmers. Driving rains have complicated and at times suspended the harvesting, especially in the south. The situation is now improving. The harvesting of grain and the stocking up of fodder are picking up speed. There has been a notable increase in the output of poultry and animal farming. In the past 6 months the sales of meat and poultry to government purveyors have increased by 3.7 percent and of milk by 1.2 percent over the same period of last year. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 14 Jul 85 LD]

ACADEMIC PANEL DISCUSSES SOVIET ENERGY PROGRAM

LD142149 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1300 GMT on 13 July broadcasts its program entitled "The Obvious And Incredible." The 55=minute program is a discussion on energy problems, held by a panel of academicians in the conference room of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium. The panel, led by Academician Aleksandrov consists of: Academician Ye. M. Primakov, director of the Institute of Orental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Academician A. Ye. Sheyndlin, director of the High Temperatures Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Doctor of Economic Sciences A.A. Beschinskiy, from the Institute of Power Research of the SSSR Academy of Sciences [Institute Energeticheskikh Issledovaniy An USSR]; Academician V. . Kirillin, editor-in-chief of Energiya magazine; Academinican L.A. Melentyev, director of the Institute of Power Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Academician V. A. Legasov, from the "I.V. Kurchatov" Atomic Energy Institute; Academician M. A. Styrikovich from the High Tempertures Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Academician I. A. Glebov, director of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Electrical Machine-Building; Doctor of Technical Science and Technology.

Aleksandrov begins the discussion by outlining the world natural resources crisis, noting that the Soviet energy program, designed to run to the year 2000, provides for reductions in the use of oil in power generation, fuel oil-fired power stations are to be converted to coal or gas as far as possible. He states that while it will not be possible to cut the use of white petroleum products by the year 2000, as road vehicles and aircraft will still require them, gas is already beginning partially to replace white products and through increases in the degree of white product refinement, yield can be substantially increased. At present, the figure is about 45-50 percent, but it could probably be increased to 70 percent and even more.

Primakov, speculating that the worldwide dominant role of oil will continue into the first quarter of the next century, says that new non-traditional oil regions are being developed.

Sheyndlin notes that because of the difficulties and costs of developing new deposits "there is a notable absence of a tendency towards growth in oil production" in the USSR.

Kirillin says that the energy program's emphasis on gas as the immediate replacement fuel oil is correct: In 10-15 years doubtless gas will have to saved just as oil is today, with the main reliance switching to atomic energy and coal-generated power.

Aleksandrov points to the impetus that the 1973 oil crisis gave to energy-saving and to developing lower energy consumption technologies, and says that greater attention must be paid to that aspect: "It is laid down in our energy program, but we are moving excessively slowly in this direction, and undoubtedly we could move faster. There are recommendations to this effect, but they have been pursued insufficiently energetically, I believe."

Melentyev says it was decided that gas will be the springboard for restructuring energy consumption: The main strategy in the energy program in the first stage up to the start of the nineties, is to step up gas production and subsequently to make wide use of nuclear fuel and coal, holding the promise of relatively inexpensive power for industry and agriculture. He says that calculations show that at certain periods it is cheaper to save than produce, and this applies to oil which has to be produced in outlying regions.

Turning to the country's heat supply network, Melentyev notes the vast potential for savings by centralizing heat supply from all sources of energy, replacing the numerous small boiler houses. He says this is an important task: According to the most modest calculations, improvements to the heat supply system can lead to savings of 13 percent.

Legasov cites ICI's impressive record in energy conservation, in particular the production of fuel additives which reduce fuel consumption.

Styrikovich states that Kuznetsk coal is cheaper in the European part of the country than Donetsk coal because the transportation of high calorific-value coal from Siberia is cost-effective; however cheap Kansk-Achinsk coal, with only half the calorific value of Kuznetsk coal will be used above all in Siberia.

Glebov says that work is under way on creating high-tension transmission lines capable of carrying electricity from the east to the west of the country, and that the USSR is first in the world to build a 1,150 kilovolt alternating current transmission line.

Dobrokhotov, noting that thermal power stations such as Ekibastuz with a capacity of 4 million kilowatt (kw), using coal with an ash content of up to 50-52 percent, are the biggest in the world, says that at Kansk-Achinsk fuel and energy complex, a thermal power station with a capacity of over 6 million kw is under construction. Sheyndlin points out that the USSR is still the only country in the world with an MGD [magnetohydrodynamic] unit; there is a 20 megawatt experimental MGD installation (?U-25) on which the main elements of a large unit have been developed; and for 2 years now construction has been under way on the large Ryazan MGD unit with a capacity of 582 megawatts, of which the first unit will yield a 16 percent fuel saving. Sheyndlin says the USSR is "at least 5 to 7 years" ahead of other countries, particularly the United States, in this field.

Turning to nuclear power, Aleksandrov notes that the USSR has effectively been the first country to declare that atomic power can provide for the country's needs for many hundreds of years, even several thousands of years: "That is, we see no limitations to the use of atomic power." He says that the issue of nuclear fuel breeding must be tackled. Apart from reactors with thermal neutrons, currently being built quite widely, a sufficient group of fast neutron reactors, fuel breeders, must also be established, without too much delay. "We must start building these reactors in fairly large groups in the present century," says Aleksandrov. Continuing, he points out that in the absence of fuel breeding, rich deposits would have to be used, and while the use of uranium from the ocean is considered to be prohibitively expensive, the direct use of uranium-235 alone is unattractive. Aleksandrov calls for the coordinated development of nuclear power; "This aspect has had to be studied very closely, and I can say that today we do have an entirely firm prospect for the very broad use of atomic power, with a gradual build up of atomic power, with the gradual build up of raw material resources for it at the same time, and with the possibility of using increasingly meager depostis, even including uranium from the ocean."

Kirillin comments that about 12 percent of all the world's hydroelectric power resources are to be found in the USSR and there is great potential here. On solar energy he says that while it is clean, unfortunately the yield is low; however the development of solar power for heat and hot water is already under way and is to be accelerated. Economists estimate that it is worthwhile at latitudes south of Volgograd. Noting that the road is still "quite long" regarding solar generation of electric power, Kirillin says that the cost per 1 kw of the solar power station now nearing completion near Kerch in the Crimea is more than R5,000 and states; "You will realize for yourselves that the construction of further stations involving the same or similar cost, as some people are in fact proposing, would be incorrect and mistaken.

Challenged by Aleksandrov as to who is making these proposals, Kirillin replies that the "Krzhizhanovskiy" Power Engineering Institute is proposing the construction of a 250,000 kw solar power station in Uzbekistan and he says that the cost of 1 kwh of solar energy, at present 62 copecks, transferred to Uzbekistan (longer, brighter sunshine) reduces to slightly over 40 copecks, but this is nevertheless an "enormous" cost. According to Kirillin, although the station is supposed to store energy even after the sun has gone down, the requisite heat storage system will be too expensive. While solar power is a viable proposition where hot water and heating are concerned, Kirillin says that fuel such as coal can only be replaced to the extent of 50 percent at most, and the Kerch solar power station is of value only as an experimental plant.

Turning to biogas, from livestock, food and timber industries and urban refuse, Kirllin says that though no one claims it will ever be large scale and rival gas; estimates show that if substantial development is done on biogas it may represent about 10 percent of gas output, has the advantage of cheapness and simblicity and is useful for premises such as poultry farms, where installation costs can be recouped in 1 year.

On the value of the USSR'S centralized gas and electricity supply systems, Melentyev notes that about 90 percent of all electric power in the USSR is generated within the unified electricity system.

Answering a question from a journalist about thermonuclear power, Aleksandrov says developmental work is taking place in a number of directions, in the USSR and abroad, but practical solutions need only be expected at the beginning of the next century. During the present centruy a small experimental unit can be expected which will be used to try out materials and so on.

COSMOS-1668 SATELLITE LAUNCHED 15 JULY

LD151146 Moscow TASS in English 1135 GMT 15 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 15 TASS -- Artificial satellite "Cosmos-1668" was launched in the Soviet Union today.

The Sputnik carries scientific equipment to continue the programme of space exploration.

The Sputnik was put into an orbit with the following parametres:

The initial period of revolution -- 89.3 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of the earth (in apogee) -- 297 kilometres, the minimum distance from the surface of the earth (in perigee) -- 216 kilometres, the inclination of the orbit -- 70.4 degrees. The equipment aboard the sputnik is functioning normally.